

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, possible showers. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Thursday, scattered showers. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Friday, variable. Channel: Smooth becoming rough. BOMBS: Wednesday, variable. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-19 (57-67).

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	22.00
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	20.00
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
France	10 S	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	10 S	Poland	20 Z.
Greece	10 S	Portugal	15 Esc.
India	10 S	Romania	16 Lei.
Iran	10 S	Spain	16 Ptas.
Israel	10 S	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Italy	10 S	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Japan	10 S	Turkey	7.50 Liras
Korea	10 S	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.25
		Yugoslavia	15 D.

No. 29,448

## At Belgrade Session

### U.S. Accuses Russians, Czechs of Mail Abuse

BELGRADE, Oct. 11 (AP)—The United States today accused the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia of preventing delivery of some mail from the West in violation of an international postal convention.

The first direct critical reference to the Soviet Union in the week-old conference to review implementation of the Helsinki accords were delivered by Joyce Hughes, a professor of law at Northwestern University.

Miss Hughes, calling for détente with a "human face," cited a "contaminated pattern of disrespect" in the handling of ordinary registered mail by some of the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki accords in 1975.

### Shelling Seen Threat to Plan in S. Lebanon

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (NYT)—Despite violations today of a 15-day cease-fire, the Lebanese army prepared to take over positions held by warring factions in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese Army, which has been waiting to see whether the Israeli-proclaimed cease-fire would hold, is scheduled to move south Thursday morning, according to a high-ranking government source.

Two were killed and five injured in the shelling last night and today in the area of the market center of Nabatieh, according to Israeli sources.

Independent journalists at Nabatieh said today's firing began at about noon, was "incoming." However, they did not determine whether the shells came from Israel or the Lebanese Christian positions. Israel denied that it was involved in the shelling.

Shelling continues in the eastern sector of Nabatieh at 5 p.m., according to a Palestinian news agency source.

The new Lebanese Army, which numbers only 3,000, has been reluctant to move south for fear it would be caught in the crossfire between the Israeli-supported Christians and the Palestinian-affiliated forces.

Nevertheless, Lebanese Army officers took control of garrisons at Tyre, Nabatieh and Tibnin last weekend, to prepare for the employment of troops later this week.

At the same time what was officially described as a "fact-finding mission" was sent to the Lebanese stronghold of Kibbutz and the Christian fortification at Kibbutz, to see if the local forces were prepared to withdraw.

However, it was feared that the escalation in the shelling might lead to a breakdown in the peace plan.

Resistance Seen

Some Lebanese political analysts feel that there is increasing resistance to the cease-fire. It has been suggested that both the Israelis and the Palestinians are finding it advantageous to keep up the tension in southern Lebanon as a means of pressure on the peace negotiations.

Both the Israeli and the Palestinian sides have withdrawn troops from the area but their Lebanese Christian allies are said to have reinforced their positions.

On the other hand, the Palestine Liberation Organization has agreed to withdraw its forces as well as the Lebanese Army moves south, it guarantees that the Christian militia forces will do the same.

Rights Claimed

Both the Lebanese rightists and the leftists claim that the majority of their forces come from the southern villages and therefore have the right to remain there.

Leaders of the Lebanese leftist movement known as the National Movement met with President Elias Sarkis yesterday to ask for assurances that the Christian militias would withdraw if the leftist forces pulled out.

The President was said to have expressed the hope that all parties would show good will, once the Lebanese Army took up its positions. However, he reportedly offered no specific guarantees.

Today the National Movement's Emergency Committee met with Abu Iyad, one of the main leaders of the Palestinian guerrillas, and it was agreed to maintain a firm position until a "balanced solution" to the problems is reached.

When letters do not pass freely between members of the same family—some living in one country and some in another—the process of family reunification is obstructed, not facilitated," Miss Hughes said at the conference.

Contacts Frustrated

"When a publisher in New York cannot correspond directly with a literary adviser or author in Moscow," contacts and cooperation among persons active in the field of culture "are frustrated, not increased," she said.

"And when an American friend is unable to obtain delivery of a subscription to the National Geographic magazine for a Soviet schoolboy or a copy of the World Almanac for a teacher in Czechoslovakia, the flow of information is choked, not widened," she said.

Miss Hughes said later there was no intent to limit citations to the Soviet Union, but, she said, that country and Czechoslovakia were the "worst offenders" regarding improper handling of mail. She said she had no information on whether there was any censorship of the mails.

U.S. officials, who have been seeking to avoid any confrontation with Moscow at the conference, said the delegation intends nonetheless to cite specific instances in which the Helsinki accords have not been fully implemented.

Freedom of Transit

Miss Hughes, who is one of five public members of the U.S. delegation and a vice-president of the National Union League, asserted that the cases cited run counter to the "freedom of transit" guaranteed in the Universal Postal Convention.

The Soviet Union is a signatory to the convention, which dates to 1878 and was renewed in 1974.

"We view détente as an important goal, but believe that progress in that area is intertwined with our concern for human rights," Miss Hughes said in her speech to the conference.

The Priority

Earlier, the Romanian delegate called the question of disarmament "the priority of priorities" at the 35-nation conference.

Czechoslovakia contended that human rights were guaranteed by the "very nature of the social structure" and said the right to labor protects workers against unemployment and protects the family.

Communist East European countries, to counter Western charges of human-rights violations, claim that unemployment in the West violates basic human rights.

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FRIENDLY MEETING—President Carter puts his arm on the shoulder of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo as he welcomes the Nigerian leader at White House ceremonies.

### Carter, Nigeria Ruler Start Talks on Partnership Roles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—President Carter welcomed Nigerian ruler Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo to the White House today, halting Nigeria, which Mr. Carter is to visit next month, as "the most important country, economically, in Africa."

His two days of talks, Mr. Carter said, are to look into "the ways of mutual partnership in dealing with the troubled parts of the world."

Gen. Obasanjo included in his remarks a sharp attack on the minority-ruled regimes of southern Africa. "The racist repression there is a crime that not only Africa, but all mankind, must fight," he said.

He also will confer with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and congressional leaders.

On Thursday, he is to fly to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly. He is to return to Nigeria on Saturday.

Library of Congress's congressional research service.

"Rather than being used as an 'exceptional foreign policy' instrument," U.S. arms transfers continue to occur on a rather routine basis, the study said.

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## Capitol Hill Controversy Seen U.S., Soviet Stances on SALT Reveal Balanced Concessions

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union, seeking to achieve by the end of the year a new agreement limiting strategic arms, have made substantial concessions in their negotiating positions, officials said yesterday.

After a week of intensive talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, President Carter said earlier this month that a new strategic arms accord was "in sight." At that time, however, administration officials refused to discuss the details of the indicated compromise.

These details have now been made known, and they reflect important changes in negotiating demands, particularly the effort by the United States to curb Soviet deployment of larger missiles and Moscow's attempt to limit the range of the Cruise missile.

These changes are said by administration officials to represent a balanced set of concessions by both sides, but many of the details of the proposed new agreement seem certain to provoke controversy within the U.S. defense establishment and on Capitol Hill.

As outlined by officials, the complicated and still tentative new agreement would resemble the "three tier" limitation arrangement proposed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in negotiations at Geneva in May.

Eight-Year Treaty

This arrangement envisaged an eight-year treaty which would place a ceiling on the overall number of ballistic missiles and long-range bombers that each side could deploy, as well as a ceiling on systems armed with multiple warheads, or MIRVs. In a separate, three-year protocol, both sides were also to limit the deployment of new systems, such as the Cruise missile and the Soviet SS-18 "heavy" ballistic missile.

In addition, both sides were to sign a "statement of principles" to guide future negotiations. The guidelines included a commitment to seek substantial reductions in strategic forces before the end of the decade.

While Moscow accepted this framework for a new accord, Soviet negotiators objected to the U.S. demand that the deployment of the SS-18 missile be halted during the period of the protocol. U.S. negotiators, in turn, rejected Soviet attempts to place long-term limits on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles.

Under the compromise earlier this month, the United States in effect agreed that Moscow could continue to modernize its force of about 300 "heavy" missiles. In return, the Soviet Union agreed to place only temporary range limits on the air-launched Cruise missile, which after the decision to cancel the B-1 bomber became the primary project means for maintaining a U.S. manned bomber capability during the next decade.

These concessions would form only part of a more complex and far-reaching agreement limiting until 1985 the overall numbers of missiles and bombers that the two

sides would be permitted to develop.

In a new treaty, a ceiling of between 2,100 and 2,250 would be placed on each side's total of long-range bombers and land and sea-based ballistic missiles.

The United States presently deploys approximately 2,100 missiles and bombers, so the new ceiling would not significantly affect the size of its arsenal.

The Soviet Union, permitted to deploy a larger number of missiles under the 1972 arms accord,

would have to reduce its total strategic force by about 300 under the proposed new treaty.

Three different ceilings on MIRV systems are presently envisaged for the new pact. A limit of 1,200 would be placed on the total of missiles equipped with MIRVs and aircraft armed with Cruise missiles. This is judged to be an important concession to Moscow, which has consistently sought to equalize MIRV's the bombers armed with Cruise missiles.

A ceiling of 1,200 to 1,250 would be placed on the total numbers of land and sea-based missiles

equipped with MIRVs, and a ceiling of between 800 and 850 would be placed on numbers of land-based multiple warhead missiles alone. The limit on land-based MIRV missiles is seen as a significant victory by U.S. officials, who fear that the widespread modernization of Soviet land-based missiles with multiple warheads could enable Moscow to threaten the survival of U.S. land-based systems in the 1990s.

Several temporary constraints would be placed on the strategic options of the two sides in a three-year protocol that would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### SALT-2 Accord Is 'in Sight'

### U.S. Aide Voices Confidence On Nuclear Arms Curb Pacts

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (NYT)—Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. negotiator, today expressed confidence in the successful conclusion of the negotiations here with the Soviet Union both on strategic nuclear weapons and on a ban on all nuclear explosions.

The head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said at a press conference that a new strategic arms pact, known as SALT-2, is "in sight." There is hope of its being concluded within a "relatively few months," he said.

Chances are good for the success of the discussions on a treaty that would make the existing ban on nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, under water and in

outer space comprehensive by extending it to underground blasts as well, Mr. Warnke said.

The U.S. negotiator said he was "more encouraged" now than he was two weeks ago, at the start of the talks. At that time, he expressed confidence that agreement would be reached "eventually."

Britain Represented

Britain is participating in the negotiations on nuclear explosions, having been a party with the Soviet Union and the United States to the discussions that led to the conclusion in Moscow in 1963 of the partial ban treaty.

This accord has been approved by 31 countries, but neither France, China nor India, the only countries besides the three original nuclear powers to have exploded a nuclear device, have subscribed to it.

Mr. Warnke was cool to the suggestion made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently at the United Nations that the "Big 3" observe a moratorium on nuclear explosions while waiting to see whether the other nuclear nations would join such a complex pact.

Washington believes that, once concluded, the treaty should take effect for the three powers that negotiated it, he said. The United States is not enthusiastic about a temporary moratorium, Mr. Warnke said.

The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain could observe the treaty from the outset while awaiting the decision of the other nuclear nations because, he explained, none of the others is in a position in the "immediate, if not the foreseeable, future to challenge the strategic deterrent of our three countries."

Mr. Warnke, who heads the U.S. delegations to both sets of negotiations, said that he and his deputy for the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, Ralph Earle, gave an account to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council in Brussels last Thursday on developments at these talks.

The allies, he reported, were "very pleased with the indications of progress."

While refusing to outline the status of the SALT negotiations, Mr. Warnke said that differences remain concerning Washington's Cruise missile and Moscow's Backfire bomber. "But we think there is beginning to be a narrowing of those differences," he commented, "that's what leads us to feel that a SALT agreement is in sight."

The neutron bomb, which has been under study in the United States, has "absolutely nothing to do with the SALT negotiations because it is not a strategic weapon," Mr. Warnke said in reply to a question.

### U.S. Says NATO Consensus Is Needed on Neutron Bomb

By David Haworth

BARI, Italy, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The United States urged its European NATO allies to decide soon whether they are prepared to accept the neutron bomb, an enhanced-radiation weapon which produces less blast than traditional nuclear weapons.

At a meeting here of NATO's nuclear planning group, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown made it clear that the device would "not be rammed down the throats" of allies.

U.S. sources stressed that the weapon is designed specifically for NATO use in Europe. A consensus on the weapon is considered essential.

The neutron weapon can be fitted to short-range Lance missiles and fired by howitzer shells. NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns favors the weapon for the greater flexibility of response it would give front-line alliance forces in the event of war with Warsaw Pact forces.

But public opinion in the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy has been against the bomb on the ground that it would tend to increase the likelihood that nuclear weapons might be used. It is also said to kill mainly through radiation and therefore is seen as inhuman.

Ultimately President Carter will decide whether the weapon is to be produced. A decision before early next year is unlikely.

Without "substantial agreement" among the European allies, U.S. experts emphasize, the weapon will not be put into production.

There was also debate today about the low-flying Cruise missile, now being developed by the United States. The Soviet Union wants this weapon to be included in the current arms limitation talks, but some European NATO members have expressed interest in possessing the Cruise.

British Defense Secretary Fred Mulley told Secretary Brown that the United States should not, in its talks with the Russians, foreclose the option of a Cruise force. Mr. Brown reassured the allies that the long-term potential of the Cruise missile would not be bargained away.

As Mr. Van Vleck's student at Harvard in the 1940s, it said, Mr. Anderson developed this concept to explain how magnetic "moments" can occur in metals like copper and silver, which in pure form are not magnetic.

Mr. Anderson, a consulting director at Bell Labs and a Princeton professor, said at his home in New Vernon, N.J., that it was a privilege to share the Nobel with two "already great historical figures."

He said that the work he did for the prize was finished 20 years ago and dealt with "fundamentals behind a lot of the things people are doing now."

Worked Separately

The academy said that Sir Nevill and Mr. Anderson worked separately on disordered systems. These systems exist within "non-crystalline" materials, which have irregular atomic structures that

### Monkey That Killed Woman Is Spared by Bogota Court

BOGOTA, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Colombia's most famous monkey, held in a Bogota jail for three days after it killed an elderly woman, was relieved from execution today.

A judge ordered the 5-year-old monkey, named Marco Polo, to be killed after it attacked a 70-year-old woman last Saturday. She died from her wounds. But the judge relented after the National Society for Animal Welfare said that it would take charge of the animal.

Marco Polo was a favorite on a children's television show, appearing in a red silk jacket and wearing a hat and carrying a walking stick. Until yesterday, it was held in a police cell with 29

prostitutes and 15 common criminals. Police said that the 50-centimeter (20-inch) tall monkey was kept on the end of a chain to prevent it from attacking the inmates.

A spokesman for the animal society said today: "There's no death penalty in Colombia for humans, let alone animals." The society has hired a lawyer to obtain the monkey's release.

Investigators believe that the monkey may have been provoked by its victim because it appeared to have been beaten around the head.

The owner said today: "I didn't realize he had bitten the old woman. They can do what they like to me as long as they don't touch the monkey."

## Two Americans and Briton Share Nobel Prize for Physics

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (AP)—A 78-year-old American known as the "father of modern magnetism" and his former student at Harvard shared the Nobel prize for physics today with a Briton.

A Russian-born Belgian was awarded the prize for chemistry.

The Swedish Academy gave 1977 Nobel awards to John Van Vleck, 78, of Harvard University, Philip Anderson, 55, of Princeton University and Sir Nevill Mott, 72, of England's Cavendish Laboratory, and Ilya Prigogine, 60, of the Free University of Brussels.

The physicists, who will divide a \$145,000 prize, were cited for research on the electronic structure of magnetic and "disordered" systems—work already applied to development of the laser, new industrial uses of glass and copper spirals for birth-control devices.

Thermodynamic Theory

Mr. Prigogine won the \$145,000 chemistry prize for expanding thermodynamic theory, which deals with transforming heat into energy, to explain how order can exist within seemingly disordered environmental systems. An academy member said that his research could affect the development of solar energy.

The academy continued a trend of awarding the physics prize to two or more researchers and the chemistry prize to an individual.



Philip Anderson



John Van Vleck



Sir Nevill Francis Mott

of awarding the physics prize to two or more researchers and the chemistry prize to an individual.

Last year's chemistry winner was William Lipscomb of Harvard University.

Announcement of the physics prize was delayed by a three-hour debate over which of three groups of candidates would get it.

Mr. Van Vleck and Mr. Anderson were the 43rd and 44th Americans to win the physics prize, shared last year by Burton Richter and Samuel Ting when Americans won all five Nobels.

Mr. Van Vleck, who is Hollis professor emeritus of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, said in Cambridge,

Mass., that the award was a "complete surprise. So often prizes go to younger men. Anybody couldn't help feeling that it is a culmination when you're 78 years old."

Mr. Van Vleck began the work that led to the prize in 1927, only a year after the theory of quantum mechanics was stated.



## Cabinet Doubts Seen

## Dayan Returns Home to Ask Approval of Peace-Talk Plan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, returning from the United States, urged today that the Israeli government accept the secret proposals he brought back for getting new Middle East peace talks under way.

Within hours of his return, Mr. Dayan was to argue his case before a Cabinet meeting to be held on Thursday. He was not expected to be far from enthusiastic about the proposals.

Mr. Dayan said his working paper, which he drew up with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was a good one. "I shall certainly recommend that the Israeli government accept it," he told newsmen at the airport here.

Official sources said Mr. Dayan's opinion was not shared by all Cabinet ministers. Some ministers were said to fear that the new plan involved too many concessions over Palestinian representation at proposed peace talks in Geneva.

Despite this view, however, officials believed that the document would be approved, even if reluctantly, on the ground that it was the best offer obtainable from a U.S. administration which in Israeli eyes has lately been showing a pro-Arab leaning.

## Begin in Key Role

The key to Cabinet acceptance appeared to lie with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who emerged from a hospital today after 11 days of treatment for

fatigue and inflammation of a heart membrane.

Mr. Begin, 64, now under orders to reduce his work pace, did not make his view on the working paper known in advance of the Cabinet meeting.

Before the meeting, he conferred privately with Mr. Dayan. The much-discussed working paper concerns only procedures for achieving a resumption of the Geneva talks, which started in 1973. Issues of substance have not been touched.

Mr. Dayan told newsmen that if Israel and the Arabs accepted the document, "there should be nothing to prevent the Geneva conference from convening by the end of the year."

At the airport, Mr. Dayan reiterated the points he had repeatedly made during his three weeks of discussions in the United States—that Israel would not sit down to talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and would not countenance the setting up of a Palestinian state on Israel's borders.

## 31 Suspects Held

TEL AVIV, Oct. 11 (UPI).—Israel's military command today reported the breaking up of three Arab guerrilla cells on the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the arrest of 31 suspects.

It said the groups, believed to be affiliated with the el-Fatah Palestinian organization, were uncovered in the Ramallah, Nablus and Jenin districts. Quantities of weapons and explosives were seized, the command said.

## U.S. Seeks to Bar Child Sex Films

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Senate passed a bill yesterday that would make it a federal crime to use children in pornographic films or magazines or to transport them across state lines to engage in prostitution or live sex shows.

The vote was 85 to 1, with Sen. James Abourezk, D-Pa., voting against passage. Added to the bill was an amendment banning the sale or distribution of magazines, films or other materials depicting explicit sexual conduct by children.

The bill is similar to one recently passed by the House. The House is also expected to act on another anti-child-pornography bill next week, so the final form of the legislation is yet to be determined.

## Trial for Bologna Guards

BOLOGNA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Nine prison guards have been ordered to stand trial for allegedly permitting prostitutes and a male transvestite to make regular visits to a Bologna jail, officials said.



WELCOMED HOME—Cosmonauts of the aborted Soyuz-25 flight being welcomed by their families at Star City after their return to earth. From left: Valery Ryumin with his wife Natalya and Lt. Col. Vladimir Kovalenok, his wife and his daughter.

## 2 Cosmonauts Return Safely After Abortive Soyuz Mission

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Two Soviet cosmonauts touched down safely aboard their Soyuz module today after abandoning attempts to dock with the orbiting space station Salyut-6.

The flight commander, Lt. Col. Vladimir Kovalenok, and engineer Valery Ryumin landed apparently on target in Central Asia at 6:26 a.m. Moscow time, just 48 hours after blasting off on a mission hailed by the Russians as historically important.

The command module landed safely in a cornfield in the northern Kazakhstan plain and cosmonauts examined the two cosmonauts within minutes, Moscow television reported.

The mechanism for soft-landing worker according to plan, it said. Thus reported that both cosmonauts were in good health when they were picked up from the landing zone 185 kilometers northwest of the town of Tselinograd.

There have been no official details of the aborted docking yesterday. However, East European sources in Moscow said that the cosmonauts apparently made three approaches to the station in an attempt to link up.

The failure, which follows a number of unsuccessful Salyut missions, comes as a double blow for Soviet prestige because the Soyuz-25 flight was timed to mark a new Soviet Constitution and two major anniversaries.

Col. Kovalenok, 36, said before takeoff that he was carrying out his mission "under the banner of the new Constitution."

The Soyuz rocket, which was launched amid much publicity here, used the same launching pad on the Baikonur cosmodrome as the first satellite—Sputnik-1—did 20 years ago last week.

As well as "opening the third decade of the space age" the Soyuz cosmonauts were probably planning to be aloft for the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution next month.

Western experts believed that the two cosmonauts were to have carried out and some spectacular

## Gunmen Wound Fiat Union Aide

## Fiat Union Aide

TURIN, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Gunmen today wounded an official of a union representing workers at the Fiat car works. He was the 29th victim of such attacks in Italy this year, police said.

The union aide, Rinaldo Camaloni, 31, was shot four times in the right leg by four gunmen as he left home for work this morning. The Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla group, later phoned a news agency to claim responsibility for the attack. Mr. Camaloni was reported in satisfactory condition in a hospital.

In Rome, police reported the arrest last night of eight leftists. The police said they seized the eight as they were about to firebomb offices of the ruling Christian Democratic party.

## Yugoslavia Denies Tito's Wife Is Ill

BELGRADE, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman denied rumors today that President Tito's wife is ill, but would not explain why she has not been seen in public since June.

The denial of unconfirmed reports that Jovanka Broz, 53, was under medical treatment appeared to support reports that she is under a political cloud. "Mrs. Broz is not ill, and she is at the presidential residence" in Belgrade, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He confirmed that she would not accompany Marshal Tito on his trip to France and Portugal that starts tomorrow.

## Dissident Reportedly Queried by the KGB

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—A young Moscow dissident who has helped publicize allegations about Soviet abuse of psychiatry was released from custody early today after being questioned by the KGB security police, his friends said.

Alexander Podrabinek, 23, an ambulance driver, was seized by plainclothesmen yesterday evening. Mr. Podrabinek's friends said that he was taken first to his apartment where police carried out a search, and then to the Lubyanka, KGB headquarters, for questioning.

## Nixon Ex-Aide Advises Cairo On Press Ties

## WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).

It may seem odd to turn to a veteran of the Nixon administration press office for advice on how a government can improve its relations with the news media. But that is just what Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's press secretary did recently, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Under a State Department-sponsored cultural exchange program, Gerald Warren, once deputy press secretary to then-President Richard Nixon, spent three weeks in Cairo advising Mr. Sadat's press secretary on ways to increase the flow of information to the public.

In a telephone interview from San Diego, where he is now editor of the San Diego Union, Mr. Warren said that he submitted a report to Saad Zaghloul Nasser, Mr. Sadat's chief press aide. Mr. Warren declined to discuss his report except to say that it was intended to help "modernize the information operation."

## U.S.-Soviet SALT Concessions Detailed

(Continued from Page 1)

accompany a new treaty. The most important would be the following:

• An upper limit of 1,500 miles would be placed on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles carried by long-range bombers. This is said to have pleased the Pentagon, which earlier had feared that higher limitations on the range of air-launched Cruise missiles would dramatically reduce

the effectiveness of its bomber force over the next decade.

• The testing and deployment of sea and land-launched Cruise missiles with ranges exceeding 372 miles would be prohibited during the term of the protocol. Officials emphasize, however, that limited development of these systems could continue and that there would be nothing to prohibit their testing aboard aircraft.

• The Soviet Union would be limited to a total of 308 "heavy" missiles—the number that it was granted under the 1972 agreement. The Carter administration had earlier sought to prevent the Soviet Union from deploying more than 150 of its new SS-16 missiles.

• The deployment of "new" weapons would be prohibited during the life of the protocol, with the exception of new Soviet

and American submarine-launched missiles that already have undergone testing. This includes the U.S. Trident-I missile, which is scheduled for initial deployment in 1978, and a new Soviet missile, designated as the SS-NX-18.

In addition to these formal undertakings, the Soviet Union apparently has also agreed to issue a unilateral pledge not to increase the production of its controversial Backfire bomber beyond the present rate of approximately two a month and not to deploy the aircraft in such a way that it could threaten targets in the United States.

While these provisions form the basic outline of a new agreement, officials said that several questions remain to be ironed out by negotiators at Geneva.

A crucial question that apparently has yet to be resolved concerns how the two sides will define the "new" weapons to be banned in the protocol. The Carter administration wants to prohibit weapons that are under development but have yet to be tested. The Soviet Union, however, may press for a ban on all weapons that are not now undergoing deployment.

Another key issue involves the problem of verifying restrictions placed on the Cruise missiles' deployment and range.

The Cruise missiles under development by the United States will be capable of carrying nuclear or conventional warheads and some Pentagon officials fear that, as presently constituted, the wording of the U.S.-Soviet compromise would limit the use of Cruise missiles to a variety of tactical roles.

Yet another question involving the Cruise missile is whether the United States, under a new agreement, will be permitted to transfer the technology for building the precision-guided drones to its major allies in Europe, Britain, West Germany and France are known to be interested in the Cruise missile as both a nuclear and a conventional system, and governments in Europe have indicated that they would oppose an accord that limited their access to the U.S. technology involved.

## French Prime Minister To Run for Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre will run in the March legislative elections as a candidate for deputy from Lyons.

Mr. Barre's election is seen as virtually assured because the Rally for the Republic deputy who is stepping aside for him was easily over a Socialist candidate in the last elections.

## In Peace-Talk Ambush

## Filipino General, 32 Men Slain by Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Oct. 11 (AP).—Gunmen ambushed a military negotiating team yesterday, killing a general, three members of his staff and 29 soldiers, Philippine officials said.

Brig. Gen. Teodoro Bautista, 49, commanding general of the First Philippine Army Infantry Division, was the highest-ranking government soldier to die in a five-year-old rebellion by the Muslim-led Moro National Liberation Front. He headed the delegation that was to conduct peace talks with a Muslim insurgent leader. A military spokesman said that a "massive police action" was begun to find the insurgents.

Under Secretary of Defense Carme's Barbero said that the shooting happened at a marketplace in Patikul, Sulu Province, a center of rebel resistance to Philippine government rule 935 kilometers south of Manila. "It was plain, cold-blooded murder," he said.

## Talk Before Gunfire

Mr. Barbero said that Gen. Bautista had led a 36-man detail from Jolo, the Sulu capital, seven kilometers northeast to Patikul, to meet with Usman Sal, the area's rebel commander.

The general got out of his jeep, and was talking with Sal when the gunmen opened fire. Mr. Barbero said. Gen. Bautista and 32 others fell dead, and three soldiers were wounded. Mr. Barbero said that the survivors reported that just before the shooting started, an aide muttered to Mr. Sal, "They are here. They are finished."

In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos called a special meeting of his General Military Council, which declared Mr. Sal and his followers outlaws and offered a reward of 100,000 pesos (about \$12,350) for Mr. Sal's capture.

By designating Mr. Sal and his men outlaws, the council opened

the way for military action against them without violating a precarious 10-month-old cease-fire in the 13 provinces where the rebellion has been fought. The document forbids military action by either side but gives the government authority to move against bandits.

## French Journalist Freed

MANILA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—President Marcos ordered the release today of a French journal-

ist, Yves Chassagnon, 30, who was detained by the army six days ago on suspicion of subversion. They said that he had been arrested because the army reports suspicions about his behavior entering the country as a tourist and not seeking press credentials from the authorities. Mr. Chassagnon, a reporter for Le Quotidien de Paris, has been in Manila since last month. He was detained last Wednesday as he was about to leave the country.

## Somalis Report Fierce Battle For Major Ethiopian Town

NAIROBI, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Somali forces are engaged in a heavy battle with the Ethiopians close to the strategic Ethiopian mountain city of Harar, the Somali radio said today.

It said the Ethiopians had taken thousands of men, women and children hostage in Harar, a 1,000-year-old walled city, and had threatened to kill them "if the liberation forces attack the town."

French sources in the Red Sea state of Djibouti—near the battle zone—last night reported a Somali drive on Dire Dawa, a railroad near Harar.

The two towns are the Ethiopian Marxist regime's last bastions in the east of Ethiopia and it now appears that an expected Somali offensive to reduce them has begun, with advances from two directions.

## Armored Losses

The Somalis seek to capture the towns to secure their hold on the Ogaden Desert, below the mountains.

The Somali radio said three

tanks and seven armored cars. The Ethiopian forces were known to be near Harar yesterday. Many Ethiopians were killed, wounded, it said.

It quoted the Danab newspaper, which is published in the Somali capital of Mogadishu by the Western Somalia Liberal Front.

The French sources in Djibouti said 2,000 refugees crossed a that city-state on one day of the weekend, to flee fighting in Dire Dawa.

Somali guerrillas said 800 tanks were killed in two clashes near Dire Dawa last week.

Reports of heavy fighting that area also came from diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. They said many Ethiopians wounded were rushed to hospital in Harar Thursday and Friday.

## Algerian Urges Yearly Oil Price Increase of 15%

VIENNA, Oct. 11 (AP).—An Algerian oil marketing official today said oil prices should be raised by at least 15 per cent a year the next decade in order to as a widely anticipated oil short in 1984.

The official, Nordine Ali Lamine, executive vice-president of the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach, made his remarks in a speech to a seminar at headquarters here of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Mr. Ali Laouissine's argument was based on the need for development of alternatives to known oil supplies in the next decade. Financial incentives, he said, require a higher return of oil, are necessary, he said.

The Algerian, who has been a leading figure in OPEC oil discussions for the last six years, nearly doubled previous estimates of the rate of increase in prices.

## Rhodesia Rebel Hit Trucks, Rai

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, 11 (AP).—Black nationalists rioted last night blew up a railroad track 130 kilometers of here and ambushed four nearby, a military command spokesman confirmed today.

The guerrillas, manning a block, halted each of the trucks and ordered the black drivers before riddling the vehicles machine-gun bullets, and one of the drivers reported that two of the trucks burned.

In a related incident, the railroad linking Salisbury to the eastern town of Umtali was blown up. The was repaired this morning traffic was flowing again, sources said.

## Two Americans and a Brit Share Nobel Prize for Phys

(Continued from Page 1)

make it hard to treat them theoretically.

The three physicists' work has led to technical advances. "As an example," the academy said, "one can mention that Van Vleck's ideas have played a central role for the development of the laser, whereas the technical development of amorphous materials like glass, which is now going on, would be unthinkable without Mott's and Anderson's contributions."

Sir Nevill, on a visit to Marburg University in West Germany, said, "This is a great honor because you are not just awarded by a committee in Stockholm. It is the result of the considered opinion of scientists all over the world who say you are worth it."

"Between us we have opened up a new branch of solid state physics. We are concerned with a new kind of solid conductor which will be much cheaper to make than conventional silicon."

Sir Nevill retired as Cavendish professor of experimental physics at Cambridge University in 1971 but continued research at Cavendish Labs.

## Great Contribution

In awarding the chemistry prize, the academy cited Mr. Prigogine's development of a theory of "dissipative structures."

"The great contribution of Prigogine to thermodynamic theory is his successful extension of it to systems which are far from ther-



Ilya Prigogine

modynamic equilibrium have demonstrated that a form of ordered structure exists under such conditions has given them the name 'dissipative structures' to stress they only exist in conjunction with their environment."

Mr. Prigogine, who came to Belgium from Russia in 1935, was 12, said in Brussels: very happy to get it, but also a little surprised. are many top research pro-

Mr. Prigogine is also director of the Center for Statistical Mechanics and Thermodynamics at the University of Texas.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.



Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

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## OKJET



END OF FLIGHT—An unidentified woman hijacker stands (left) amid plainclothes policemen after she and an accomplice forced a Czech Yak-40 to fly to Frankfurt.

ANKFURT, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A woman hijacker and an accomplice forced a Czech Yak-40 to fly to Frankfurt, where they were taken into custody by plainclothes policemen.

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## Senate Foes of Canal Pacts Not Swayed by Carter Plea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—President Carter tried to persuade a group of senators today to support the Panama Canal treaties, but the Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, said afterward, "I don't think anybody changed his position."

Sen. Baker and many of the others invited to the White House session have not taken a firm public stand on the accords, and they gave no indication they were swayed by the meeting.

But Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., an opponent of the treaties, said he found Mr. Carter's arguments unpersuasive and predicted the "American people also will reject the President's plea."

Support Sought  
Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said he thought the treaties had gained in public support recently. Sen. Byrd, who has not said whether he supports the pacts, said he would travel to Panama from a view of the Canal Zone when Congress adjourns this year.

Public Strike in Iceland  
REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 11 (UPI).—About 10,000 government employees went on strike at midnight last night, curtailing telephone service and shutting schools, radio, television and other public services.

Widow Testifies  
The widow of a Panamanian, who committed suicide, testified before the House committee today against the accords on ground that Panama is run by a repressive government.

Mrs. Rose Marie Aragon, a U.S. citizen, said her husband, Leopoldo, 50, was imprisoned and tortured by Panamanian authorities before being exiled to Sweden, where he committed suicide last month by setting himself on fire.

Mrs. Aragon presented the committee with documents on human rights violations in Panama, including the alleged torture of at least 151 persons.

State Department spokesman William Steidman, however, testified that Panama is not a "repressive totalitarian" state, although he said the will of strongman Omar Torrijos "prevails."

FBI Nominee  
Ordered to Rest  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11 (AP).—FBI director-designate Frank Johnson Jr. has been ordered by his doctor to get a week to 10 days' bed rest after "overdoing it" while preparing for his Senate confirmation hearings.

Hearings today were postponed by the Senate Judiciary Committee after Mr. Johnson, who underwent stomach surgery in August, left Washington yesterday complaining of exhaustion. Early reports that he had been hospitalized were incorrect. The hearings likely will be delayed until the end of the year, according to the office of Sen. James Allen, D-Ala.

Clarence Kelley, who took office as FBI director in July, 1973, has announced plans to retire Jan. 1.

## U.S. TV Hookup to Allow Viewers To Participate in Game Programs

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP).—Technicians began installing a new television system in some homes here yesterday that will allow viewers to participate in game shows, TV tests and opinion programs.

The special equipment includes five buttons installed on a console attached to a television set in the home. By pushing the buttons, viewers will be able to indicate their answers to questions or their opinions on issues presented on special programs broadcast by Warner Communications' Qube.

The equipment for the system is being placed on home sets in the area served by Warner's cable television system, which has 28,000 subscribers. Officials say the new system, which could be installed on 100,000 home sets, will begin operating Dec. 1. The responses will be tabulated by computer at Warner headquarters.

"For the first time, viewers will be able to actively participate in the program they are watching," said Ronald Castell, Qube vice-president of marketing. Qube will offer 30 channels in addition to commercial, public and cable channels. Nine of the Qube channels are "premium" channels—which means there is an extra charge. First-run and "classic" movies, special events, games and educational courses will be presented on premium channels.

The Qube system costs \$9.95 for hookup of the computer terminal and console in homes served by Warner Cable TV and \$19.95 for hookup in homes in the cable areas that do not subscribe to Warner Cable. The cable service now costs an average of \$7.50 monthly. The monthly Qube rate will be \$10.95, which includes cable service.

## Republican Governors Meet To Plan '78 Election Strategy

By Terence Smith  
BREITEN WOODS, N.H., Oct. 11 (NYP).—Members of one of the world's exclusive political clubs, the Republican Governors' Association, convened here yesterday and lamented the current low ebb of their party's fortunes. They set out to develop a strategy to increase their number in 1978.

Only 12 of the 50 U.S. states' governors are Republicans; 32 of the governors belonged to the Grand Old Party seven years ago. With the zeal of conservationists working to save an almost extinct species, the incumbents converted their annual meeting into a school for 26 potential Republican gubernatorial candidates next year.

"This is the political equivalent of the campaign to save the whale," Charles Dickenberg, the Republican state chairman of Mississippi, observed yesterday morning at the end of a symposium devoted to the organization and financing of campaigns. "It shows that the party realizes how serious its situation really is."

Whatever the odds, the opportunities for a comeback are there. Gubernatorial races are scheduled next year in 36 states, only nine of which have Republican incumbents. The party professionals think they have a chance to pick up as many as 15 additional governorships.

Gov. Thompson advised the candidates to make a major effort to preserve their sense of humor and humility in a campaign. "Politicians take themselves entirely too seriously," he said. "Self-deprecating humor is one of the politician's best offensive weapons. It is better to make fun of yourself than let your opponent do it for you."

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## Senate Votes Citizen Bill For Asians

165,000 Refugees  
Would Be Eligible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The Senate yesterday approved legislation enabling about 165,000 refugees who fled Indochina after the Vietnam war to qualify for U.S. citizenship as resident aliens.

In addition, the bill, passed by voice vote, will open the door to an estimated 15,000 additional refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who are expected to arrive in the United States during the next few months.

All 15,000 fall into the category of "family reunion cases"—members of the families of refugees already in the United States who have been previously confined to relocation camps in Thailand—or the so-called "boat people" who fled Vietnam after the Communist take-over and were picked up by freighters and taken to friendly ports.

The legislation essentially means that all 165,000 refugees who will have arrived in the United States by the end of this year may qualify as resident aliens and take steps necessary to become U.S. citizens. The bill allows the attorney general to change the alien status of those individuals for citizenship purposes. Another key part of the bill extends for four years a special program that provides federal funds to assist in the relocation of refugees.

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## N.Y. Visit Extended

## Hanoi Minister Pursues Contacts at UN

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Oct. 11 (AP)—Hanoi Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duc Trinh, the UN's first Vietnamese minister, has extended his stay in New York for a week to take advantage of the "contacts available here."

"We have only about 30 embassies in Hanoi," he said.

With the admission of Vietnam and Djibouti this year, the membership in the world organization rose to 149.



Nguyen Duc Trinh

General Assembly voted to admit the two new members on the General Assembly's opening day.

Sept. 20. He recalled that Coret to King of the U.S. delegation, widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., had also greeted the delegation.

"Exchange of Views" "I think during our stay that if any responsible personality has the desire to talk with us, we are prepared to have an exchange of views," Mr. Trinh said.

Reiterating a point made in his speech to the Assembly on Sept. 21, Mr. Trinh said in the interview that he expected the United States to provide a large part of the aid his country needs to repair the destruction caused by 30 years of war. Replying to a written question, however, he refused to place a dollar figure on his expectations.

UN aid officials have estimated that Vietnam will need \$890 million a year in outside aid during the next five years. Mr. Trinh said he has talked with representatives of the UN Development Program, which already has some projects under way in Vietnam, and other international agencies.

## Major Problems

Mr. Trinh acknowledged that the major problems of reconstruction are food production and jobs.

"A good part of the southern peasant population displaced to the cities by the war has returned to their villages since the liberation," he said. "The government has helped the peasants not only to move but also to put back into production land long left fallow and still marred by the scars of war."

Another part of the wartime population of the cities has been moved since 1975 to "new economic zones." Mr. Trinh said, including 700,000 persons from Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon).

"Unemployment remains a bothersome problem because we have to provide work for a considerable part of the city population which lived from small business or from services depending on the war machine, as well as hundreds of thousands who served in the army and public administration, who have no professional qualification," he said.

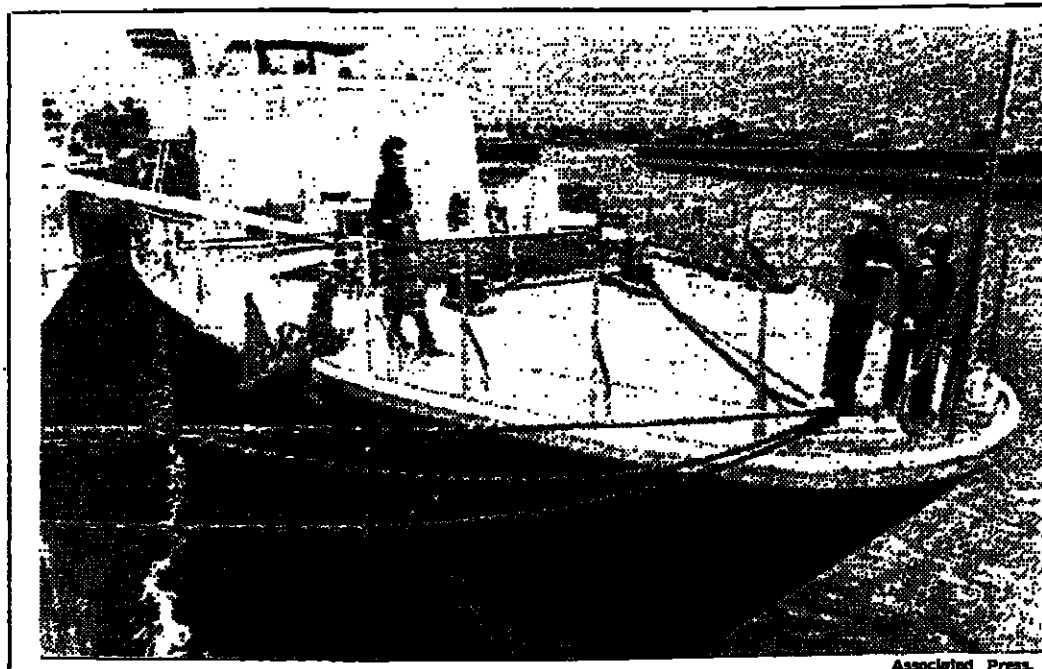
"We are trying to expand existing industries and we are creating new industries under the five-year plan to reduce the number of workers without jobs."

Asked if the economic reconstruction of Vietnam will help reduce the outflow of refugees to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, Mr. Trinh replied:

"There was, as you know, an exodus at the time of the liberation of Saigon resulting from panic. An overwhelming majority of the population welcomed with enthusiasm the establishment of popular government and is working now to surmount the difficulties of the postwar period."

The only exceptions, he said, are the "small number of persons, unable to adapt, who have sought to flee in the illusion of finding abroad their past way of life."

© Los Angeles Times.



**PRIDE OF THE NAVY**—The Tebuk, a training ship now under construction in Mainz, West Germany, will be the largest vessel in the Saudi Arabian Navy. The \$6.5-million ship, which will carry a crew of 60 officers and sailors, will be fitted with a radar screen in Rotterdam before plying the seas on its way home.

## Denies She Is Seeking Political Office

## Mrs. Gandhi Accuses Desai of Repression

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (WP)—Indira's armed forces are being infiltrated by fascists. Moslems and Untouchables are being killed and jailed. Thousands of Congress party workers are being arrested in peaceful demonstrations against repression. The press is being censored through harassment of individual journalists. And the government seems incapable of functioning.

Who says this? Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the deposed prime minister, under whose "emergency" rule countless moral and criminal excesses allegedly were committed.

Conditions under her successor, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, have become so unbearable, Mrs. Gandhi said in an interview, that many people have told her they greatly preferred the emergency rule.

After several months of relative seclusion, Mrs. Gandhi has begun an active campaign to refurbish her image and to discredit the Desai regime.

Arrested, Freed Her efforts received an unexpected fillip last week when the government arrested her on two charges of corruption and misuse of power. Within 18 hours, a local magistrate set her free and the case, while still pending, was dealt a severe blow.

Mrs. Gandhi took her little victory to Mr. Desai's home state, Gujarat. On a tour of the terri-

tory she drew large and enthusiastic crowds.

Now, she is back home in her bungalow here. And she is still drawing crowds, most of them poor. Every few minutes 20 or 30 persons gather on the lawn and Mrs. Gandhi steps out of the house to greet them.

Then she goes back into her small sitting room to consult with colleagues.

Direction Lacking A lot of consultation is needed. For despite the vigor of her efforts, Mrs. Gandhi seems to lack direction.

Was she interested in becoming president of the Congress party, a matter understood to be up for consideration when the party's governing body meets in New Delhi this weekend? "There is very definitely a move to draft me as party president. But I don't want it. I've never been interested in party politics. It's a tedious business."

Would she run for Parliament? "No."

Was she interested in being prime minister again? "I certainly do not want it. I never have wanted it." Not only that, she went on, but during the campaign for the elections last March, "I was anxious to lose my job."

Can she be serious, this woman who ran India for 11 years? It's possible.

At 59, she looks healthier and younger than she has for years. She tends, as always, to be snap-

ple. But there seem to be more frequent smiles.

## Working for Things

What, if not working as head of the party or the government, does she see herself doing? "We'll have to see how things go. Our politics are different here than in the West. I regard politics as working for certain things, not necessarily in high office."

What she obviously is working for right now is to discredit the Desai government as much as possible before it moves to arrest her again. Home Minister Charan Singh has already said that she could be arrested "at any time."

Thus, her harsh assessment of the government: "India now is going through a period where there is no government. The poor are suffering desperately. We are on the downgrade in every sphere—science, industry, the lot."

Was she trying to force the government out of power? "No," she replied, "but it is imperative that the government should function. And I don't know if it is capable of functioning."

There are many in this city who agree with her.

Regression Charged But where Mrs. Gandhi differs from the majority of these critics is in her claim that a bungling exterior masks repression and criminality worse than that allegedly committed by her administration. For example, she said, "harmless" names for Untouchables coined by the late Mahatma Gandhi and meaning "children of God" were being killed while the government paid no heed.

Where? "Everywhere." By whom? "By landlords and police." Was this any different than it had been in her day, then it had always been in caste-conscious India? "There may have been isolated cases in the past. But not like today. Now it's organized."

Similarly, she said, Moslems—the largest and most volatile minority in predominantly Hindu India—were being killed in Uttar Pradesh, the nation's largest and most populous state. "Nothing is reported in the press. All you know is that curfews are being extended. We were ham-handed in our press policies. They're much more subtle. They call in people who write things they don't like."

Another accusation: The armed forces are being infiltrated by an extreme, Hindu-chauvinist, militant organization known as the National Self-Service League or by its Hindi initials, RSS.

Could she prove this? "There is no documentary proof. But they've said that this is their policy. They admit it. They've tried to infiltrate the military. I don't know how successful they've been."

"Thousands' Arrested "Thousands" of demonstrating Congress party supporters have been arrested in Uttar Pradesh, she said. How did this differ from her arrest of nearly 200,000 during the emergency? "Although we arrested people, except for the RSS, we didn't try to crush any party."

What about the Naxalites, a Maoist organization based in West Bengal? "They're different because they're terrorists."

What about widespread charges now emerging that Naxalite prisoners were tortured by police during the emergency? "I don't know who was tortured. I don't think there was widespread torture during the emergency. Whatever happened has gone on since time immemorial."

Now that she has had time to reflect on the period of autocratic rule and her subsequent defeat, what was her assessment of the emergency? "The emergency enabled us to bring the country to a level of development never before achieved. We had stability, cohesion, progress. We proved that the harsh remedy worked."

If the emergency was such a success, why was she defeated in the March elections? "Propaganda. The so-called excesses of enforced sterilization were blown out of proportion. It was a long-planned conspiracy. There were some excesses, but not many."

Why did she call for elections, against the advice of her family and supporters? "I couldn't just hold off the elections indefinitely. I wouldn't dream of it. We were ready for it. I felt morally compelled."

## Market Developed Quickly

## Death Toll Rises as W. Berlin Offers Cheap Heroin Source

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—West Berlin has become one of Europe's cheapest and deadliest heroin markets.

Traffic that once passed through West Germany to the United States now stops here, 210 kilometers inside East Germany. Police estimate that 5,000 of the 2 million West Berliners—one in every 400—is a heroin addict.

This year's drug death toll is now 64, 10 more than in all of last year. The 54 dead last year matched the toll in all of France that year and was nearly a fifth of the 283 dead in the other 10 West German states.

Western Europe is thought to get much of its heroin from Southeast Asia's "golden triangle," the poppy-growing area where the borders of Burma, Laos and Thailand meet. Berlin's supply is thought to come through the Near East.

## Flights From Istanbul

Police say much of it is brought in by foreign couriers flying Interflights, the East German airline, from Istanbul to East Berlin. Three-fourths of the foreign couriers arrested have been Turks, police report.

Once in East Berlin, the capital of what diplomats say is a virtually drug-free country, couriers have their choice of low-risk routes into West Berlin—the various crossings through the wall or the S-Bahn elevated railroad into the heart of downtown West Berlin.

East Germany, although it contends that West Berlin is a separate political entity alongside its own capital city, checks the borders primarily for escaping East Germans, money and consumer goods.

Western officials leave the entrances to the city virtually uncontrolled, supporting the Western political theory that East and West Berlin are one city. West Berlin police have had

little success in finding the suppliers inside the city.

"We were pulling in little people on the theory that as you pulled on the rope you'd get bigger and bigger people," said criminal director Helms Oetke. "But at the middle level, we stop getting any signals."

"The frightening thing about it is how fast it came up," said a foreign narcotics official watching the Berlin situation. "This is a city where no one died in 1972."

"You're talking about people now coming from Munich, Aachen and Cologne to Berlin, when they previously went to Amsterdam," said another expert.

Police said heroin here cost \$80 to \$100 a gram, only a third or a fourth of the price in West Germany.

Bottom-level dealers buy has stockpiles of three grams, half for themselves and sell the rest in one-twelfth-gram size cuts of half heroin, half sugar for 40 marks.

"We're trying to drive up the price through enforcement," Oetke said. "But the more you increase the price, the more you increase the risk of crime committed for money."

## Trading Places

At least three fairly open trading places have developed downtown West Berlin. One the most notorious is a subway station directly beneath the taxi cabs and sex movies of the Kurfuerstendamm.

"We make periodic raids to let them know the police are still around," said Mr. Oetke. "But things have a way of falling to the ground when the pot appears and you're left with no and drinks."

Narcotics experts said they were concerned about the ready availability of heroin in Berlin, a speed with which the market developed and the reappearance of Turks in the business.

Much Turkish heroin went to the United States before police were banned in 1973. Experts said the predominance of Turkish couriers does not necessarily mean the heroin they sell is produced in Turkey, but it called the pattern "interesting."

The West Berlin government trying to pull together a mass anti-heroin program of law enforcement, methadone clinic education and other aid. Most of the effort is still untested but the city so far has set high marks for trying.

"Berlin is the first major city to face up to the problem," a foreign expert.

## 1,000 Swedish Youths Get Food Poisoning

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (UPI).

More than 1,000 children and their teachers are suffering from food poisoning contracted from mayonnaise in ham salad served in their school cafeterias last week, health officials said today. At least 7,000 may have been directly infected.

The food was prepared in a central kitchen serving schools in western Stockholm. Health officials fear the salmonella epidemic may spread to tens of thousands who have come in contact with those infected.

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## Soares Acts to Prop Regime After Foreign Minister Quits

LISBON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferreira resigned late last night in a move some observers believe will bring Portugal's political unrest to a crisis point soon.

An official statement from Premier Mario Soares's office said Mr. Soares would temporarily assume the Foreign Ministry portfolio.

No reasons were given for Mr. Ferreira's departure, but there was speculation that it was tied to moves to force Cabinet changes in the ruling minority Socialist administration.

Today, Mr. Soares asked key Cabinet ministers to stand by his 14-month-old minority government.

## Talks Are Held

Sources said that Mr. Soares conferred with Agriculture Minister Antonio Barreto, Education Minister Mario Sottomayor Cardia and Labor Minister Antonio Maldonado Goncalves. All three reportedly have been disenchanted with the economic performance of Portugal under its first freely elected government in 50 years.

There was no report of the results of the discussions. Sources said Mr. Soares was also seeing regional party leaders in an effort to mend a widening split between the leftist and moderate factions of the Socialist party.

A spokesman for Mr. Barreto denied that the minister was planning to resign.

Mr. Ferreira today remained silent on why he resigned.

Sources said Mr. Ferreira, a member of the moderate Socialist faction, lost influence after he objected unsuccessfully to a recent visit to former Portuguese

colonies in Africa by Manuel Alegre, Mr. Soares's Cabinet-level assistant for political affairs. Some accounts also said Mr. Ferreira was not consulted last May when Portugal upgraded to embassy level its relations with Israel.

Strong Protests The move resulted in strong Arab protests, which Mr. Ferreira sought to answer in conferences with Arab diplomats during United Nations sessions in New York last month.

The Premier, after returning from a symposium in Greece on the future of democracy, conferred late yesterday with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Gen. Eanes has supported the Socialist government, but his aides say he is increasingly impatient over delays by the Cabinet in dealing with economic issues.

The aides said privately this week that Gen. Eanes is pressing for a coalition government including the Socialists, centrist Social Democrats and the conservative Social Democratic Center but excluding the Communists. Observers believe a Cabinet reshuffle is being planned. Mr. Soares conceded yesterday for the first time that his government could fail.

Austerity measures have failed to reduce the 35-per-cent annual inflation rate or to reduce unemployment much below the 15-per-cent level.



Keynote.

Jose Medeiros Ferreira

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## Heathrow Subway Opens

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A pedestrian subway system connecting the three air terminals at Heathrow Airport opened today. The \$5.7 million (\$9.7 million) development includes nine moving walkways covering more than half the walking distances within the subway.

## DEATH NOTICE

VINCENZO GRANDI (Toni), of Toni, 68, Caracas, Venezuela. Came Sept. 26 after a brief illness. Funeral services in Argego his home village. Survived by his wife Thelma and his brother Ugo. In lieu of flowers please send in his name to World Cancer Research. Home address: 480 Park Ave., New York City.

هكذا من الفهم



## Exclusive Albanians Emerge from Shells Briefly at UN

By Pranay Gupta

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 (UPI).—Just who the Albanians are—and what they are doing here—has been a continuing mystery at the United Nations, and it is only now that any of the five members emerge from their self-imposed isolation. Last week was one of the first times since the 1972-73 session that the Albanians were seen in the hallways of the United Nations.

On the occasion of a speech by Albania's foreign minister, Enver Hoxha, the Albanians were seen in the hallways of the United Nations. He attacked two former Soviet Union officials, one of whom was a member of the Politburo, and the other was a member of the Soviet Union's highest court.

At least three of the Albanians were seen in the hallways of the United Nations. They were seen in the hallways of the United Nations, and they were seen in the hallways of the United Nations.

## Albanian Is Fixed Oil Blowout

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 11 (UPI).—The oil rig blowout that spilled 100 tons of crude oil into the sea was caused mainly by human error, an official report of the Kenya government said yesterday.

The report put most of the blame on the Phillips Petroleum Co., the U.S. firm that operated the rig, and on the Kenyan government. The report said that the rig was not properly maintained and that the crew was not properly trained.

The blowout occurred April 22, 1977, off the coast of Kenya. It was the worst oil spill in the history of the Kenya government. The spill caused damage to the marine environment and to the local fishing industry.



THE THINKER—Alvira, a 12-year-old gorilla in the San Diego Zoo, was recently photographed in this striking pose, reminiscent of a certain Mr. Rodin.

## British Firm Gets 2 Contracts For Big U.S. Space Telescope

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—British Aerospace Co. announced today that it has won two major contracts for work on a giant U.S. telescope that will probe deep space and possibly tell scientists what life was like billions of years ago.

The first contract covers the development and manufacture of what are termed solar arrays to power the telescope during its projected life of 10 to 15 years. The second is for the development and manufacture of what is called the photon detector assembly, the heart of a "faint object" camera with which the telescope will scan deep space.

Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. is the main contractor. The space telescope, to be completed in 1983, will be placed in orbit at a nominal altitude of 500 kilometers and will be set to detect objects 30 times fainter and seven times farther away than can be seen with telescopes on earth, British Aerospace said.

## To Promote Science, Prestige Peking Using Chinese-Americans

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 11 (WP).—Three U.S. physicists, the only persons with Chinese surnames to win the Nobel Prize for Physics, have become part of an aggressive Peking campaign to promote science in China and turn overseas Chinese against the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

The three men, Chen Ning Yang of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Tsung-Dao Lee of Columbia University and Samuel Ting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have all visited China this year. Each has appeared on Chinese television and been pictured on the front page of the People's Daily wearing a Mao jacket and meeting Communist party Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Mr. Yang, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics jointly with Mr. Lee in 1957, has actively promoted normalization of U.S. relations with China. Mr. Lee has been less outspoken, although he has visited China before and met with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Mr. Ting, who won the physics prize in 1976, had studiously avoided publicity or involvement in any political issue until his appearance in Peking last month.

The three men share an interest in improved scientific contact between China and the United States, a goal which apparently has the support of the U.S. government.

## Visits Relatives

Mr. Yang, in a telephone interview, said that like several other Chinese-U.S. physicists he went to China this year to visit relatives and give lectures. Mr. Yang was born in China but left for graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1945. He did not return until the beginning of U.S.-China détente in 1971, and found at first that U.S. security agencies, particularly the FBI, showed great interest and what he thought was some hostility toward his renewed contacts with scientists in China.

But FBI agents rarely visit him now, he said, and "I think that the people who are at higher levels in Washington are pleased that I am serving as sort of a bridge between the two countries. I regard this as an important task for the future of the world."

Several U.S. physicists have accepted invitations to visit China this year as Peking has begun an all-out campaign to revive research in the natural sciences, which it admits was neglected during the last several years of political strife. Physicists of Chinese descent, whether

Nobel Prize-winners or not, have received by far the most publicity. The Chinese-Americans say this illustrates Peking's desire to inspire its own fledgling scientists and to increase its stature in the eyes of millions of overseas Chinese at the expense of Taiwan.

The rival Chinese governments seem to agree that an overseas Chinese who travels to either Taiwan or the mainland is tacitly supporting that government. The more prominent the visitor, the more attention he or she receives from Peking's or Taipei's information department.

## Makes Front Page

"Every time that I meet with someone important, the news people are there," said John Hopkin physicist Chih Kung-jen, who made the People's Daily front page when he met with China's No. 2 leader, Yeh Chien-ying, this summer. "They make some propaganda out of it. They feel that this is doing some good."

The Chinese particularly welcomed Mr. Ting's visit this summer, since at the time Mr. Ting won the Nobel Prize last year

Taiwan's official news agency made much of the fact that his father, a mathematician, lived and worked on Taiwan.

Mr. Ting, reached in Geneva, declined to comment for the record on any aspect of his recent trip to China. Mr. Lee could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Yang said his mother, who lives in China, worries that he might be subject to harassment from Taiwan supporters in the United States because of his pro-Peking stance, but he said that so far he has encountered no problems.

The official Chinese media have taken the unusual step of publicly crediting Mr. Yang as the inspiration for the revival of theoretical scientific research in China.

## Promotes Ties

Mr. Yang, along with Mr. Jen, has also been active in promoting U.S.-Chinese relations. Both signed a full-page advertisement appearing in major U.S. newspapers in February urging President Carter to speed normalization with Peking and to end diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

The Chinese appreciate such support but also seem worried sometimes that it might backfire. They apparently remember the Red-baiting days of U.S. politics in the 1950s and, according to Mr. Jen, have expressed some concern that their Chinese-U.S. friends might put themselves in jeopardy.

Western experts say that Chinese espionage agents, short on sophisticated hardware and rarely able to blend into foreign cultures, focus much of their effort on winning over overseas Chinese. "They use ideological persuasion rather than bribery," said one expert. "That way they're convinced of their loyalty."

## Spain Army Bans Papers

MADRID, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Spanish Army has prohibited political party and trade union newspapers from military barracks and installations, apparently in an effort to maintain political neutrality in the army.

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From almost every major European city, the fastest route to Washington, D.C. stops in Paris and takes off with the Air France Concorde. Every afternoon, Air France flights from the capitals of Europe take you to Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport in time to meet the Concorde. And every evening at 8 p.m., the Concorde leaves Roissy and touches down in Washington less than 4 hours later, at 6:55 p.m. local time. In Washington, the same advantages await you with convenient connecting flights to all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m. (Marine Air Terminal) Whether you're flying to the United States from Italy or Switzerland or anywhere else in Europe, your fastest route stops in Paris, where the Concorde advantages start. The daily Paris-Washington Concorde, from Air France.

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AIR FRANCE



## Nobility and the Nobel Awards

This year the committee that selects the winners of the Nobel Peace Prize did its work exceptionally well. It awarded the 1976 prize, which had not been awarded last year, to Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, the young Ulster women who inspired the formation of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement. It awarded this year's prize to Amnesty International, the 16-year-old organization that works for the release of "prisoners of conscience" all over the world. There is something very fitting about the conjunction of these two awards. The recipients have a great deal in common, and in important ways they also complement each other.

What Amnesty International and the Northern Ireland Peace Movement have in common is founders, leaders and members who have no use for the abstract and the grandiose in their work, but who are given instead to modest, practical and—yes—heroic here-and-now efforts. They are dedicated to relieving human anguish in the situations they have chosen to address. They are each, in slightly different senses, apolitical, insisting that neither armed violence in the one case, nor political repression in the other, is an acceptable instrument of policy—irrespective of whether you happen to share the goals of the policy or not.

The two newly honored groups also have this in common: What success they have achieved is a tribute to the capacity of ordinary individual citizens to make a difference. The Nobel Committee underscored the point in giving the 1976 award to the two Irish women whose revulsion against violence in Ulster was brought into focus by the death of three Belfast children, hit by a careering IRA car whose driver had just been killed by British bullets. "Mairead Corrigan and Betty

Williams," the committee said, "acted from a deep conviction that the individual person can make a meaningful contribution for peace."

Amnesty International likewise had its origin in the determination of a few hardy souls to do something about the plight of people who were suffering at the hands of various governments for their political or religious views or because of their race or ethnic background. In 16 years it has acquired over 100,000 members, is represented in almost 60 countries and has managed, to its credit, to get on all the right enemies—lists—those of repressive governments of every political stripe in every part of the world. But in the course of this expansion, it has made a point of remaining faithful to its simple, direct techniques, a kind of human-rights "buddy system" whereby individual members accept responsibility for a few individual prisoners and organize the work in their behalf.

So you could say that these two organizations share a special spirit and a special outlook. But there is a difference, too. The Irish group is above all else—as it must be—the sworn enemy of physical violence. Amnesty International the sworn enemy of political repression. Yes, the lines do cross, and neither group is indifferent to the principal concern of the other. We observe this distinction only by way of noting that the Nobel Committee, by this particular choice of recipients, has made an important statement of its own. It has said that peace is more than the absence of conventional war and that tranquility achieved by locking up dissidents is no peace at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Cover-Up in South Africa

The South African government has always made much of its devotion to the rule of law. You may not agree with our policies, Pretoria's spokesmen have said with reference to the rigid racial segregation which permeates every aspect of South African life, but you cannot accuse us of running a police state which denies people due process of law.

Given the recent developments in the case of Stephen Biko, the young black leader who died in police custody a month ago, that claim must be seen as patently false.

Initially, the government said that Mr. Biko's death was due to an eight-day hunger strike. Never mind that eight days of fasting is unlikely to kill a vigorous 30-year-old, like Mr. Biko, never mind that afterward, the justice minister, James Kruger, cynically asserted that all South Africans, black and white alike, enjoy the human right to starve themselves to death.

It now appears very likely that there was no hunger strike at all, and that Mr. Biko died from a beating by police.

This news comes not from the government but from two leading South African newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express. The government, for its part, has

chosen to sit on the autopsy report of the state pathologist and, instead, to intimidate the two newspapers "for tendentious reporting"—and this despite its own promises of a thorough investigation of the circumstances of Mr. Biko's death.

Meanwhile, it has begun a propaganda campaign to link Mr. Biko and the "black consciousness" movement he founded with the revolutionary terrorism he specifically abjured.

What is surprising here is the obtuseness of the South African authorities. If South African blacks or the outside world are to have any faith in Pretoria's word, those authorities must make sure that there is, in fact, a rule of law, and that a black South African in police custody is no more endangered than a white.

Since 21 blacks have died—mysteriously—in police custody in the last year and a half, that is a tough case to make. But the place to start is with the death of Mr. Biko. A month is more than enough time to complete an autopsy, and—if the evidence points to police brutality—to bring the guilty officers to justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Right to a Full Belly

Blessed with a rich soil, there is no need for the Ghanaians to suffer (from famine).

What a contrast is presented by white-ruled Rhodesia, whose vast food surplus enables her to feed her neighbors. But for how much longer, now that black rule is on the way? None of Mr. Smith's subjects needs to starve. This human right to a full belly, so little appreciated today, may come to seem more precious when "Zimbabwe" has been independent as long as Ghana.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London)

### Some Distasteful Things

It is not just Hannu-Martin Schleyer who is being held to ransom by the Red Army Faction of terrorists but the whole of West Germany. The terrorists have succeeded, in their mindless way, in compelling the West German government and the West German parliament to do some highly distasteful things. The Bundestag has passed a law which denies 70 prisoners, named by the minister of the Interior and suspected of terrorism, all access to their lawyers. This is a law which has no precedent in civilized democracies. It represents a serious interference with the normal and accepted principles of justice. And it has brought down on the head of Chancellor Schmidt the wrath of the French legal profession, of many West German intellectuals, and of the predictable chorus of those who raise their voices in horror when a democracy tries to protect

itself. To this extent the kidnappers of Mr. Schleyer have won their first and strident victory.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Spain: Working Together

The economic package agreed to by the Spanish government and opposition over the weekend is a considerable political achievement. It is not often, after all, in any country that government and opposition agree to work so closely together and it is striking that the opposition not only endorsed the package, but also participated in its formation. That alone should go some way to making the measures more acceptable to the public at large.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### Landmark in the Middle East

While American backing for Israel's survival has in no way weakened, the United States has been obliged to take greater account of its other interests in the Middle East, including relations with the Arab oil states. Last week's joint U.S.-Soviet statement is a landmark in Middle East diplomacy and the beginning of a different kind of relationship between Israel and the United States.

It brings the Soviet Union back into a more active role in peace-making, and it pledges both superpowers to take part in international guarantees of agreed borders, rather than the step-by-step shuttle approach toward a Pax Americana practiced by Dr. Kissinger.

—From the Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1927

NEW YORK—The publication of many magazines and periodicals in this city has been halted by a general strike of the pressmen for a minimum scale of wages of from \$12 to \$14 a week. Among the number are Munsey's, McClure's, Collier's, Weekly, the Century, Field and Stream, Town Topics, and Outing. The strikers number 2,500.

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 12, 1897

NEW YORK—Undeterred by frantic efforts on the part of friends and admirers to force her to abandon her flight, Ruth Elder, 23-year-old Southern girl with Capt. George Haldeman as co-pilot and navigator, took off from Roosevelt Field this afternoon for a nonstop flight to Paris. She is the first U.S. woman to attempt an Atlantic flight and she hopes to be in Paris in 36 hours.



"How About a Second Honeymoon?"

## Trying to Make Sense of It

By Robert L. Heilbroner

NEW YORK—Is it possible to make sense of what is going on in the world, to set oneself for the future? Of course we cannot predict the sudden storms of history. But history is more than storms; it is also a great Gulf Stream, carrying us along on its broad currents. Here are a few dead reckonings on the directions in which I think that stream is moving, and a few reflections on what we must anticipate as we go with the currents.

1. We cannot expect social contentment from economic growth. This strikes me as one of the few important lessons we can learn from the last half-century. There was a time, not so long ago, when statesmen and scholars alike believed that economic growth brought social well-being in its train—that the cure for social and political dissatisfaction, for riots and radicalism, was simply more income.

I no longer think we can indulge in that lulling belief. We have had a half century of unprecedented economic improvement, both here and abroad. No doubt that growth has alleviated much misery and has staved off much unrest. But I do not think anyone can say that it has brought a general sense of well-being, contentment, good will, gratitude. This has very sobering implications for capitalist societies, which have always assumed that wealth alone would bring stability, morale, commitment to the system.

2. Western industrial societies are moving both toward planning and toward the market. Looking back over the last 50 years, it is clear that all Western societies have moved in the direction of economic planning. It is also clear that planning is more cumbersome, infatuating, inefficient, and bureaucratic than most planners had anticipated. It is not surprising, then, that we now hear a clamor to remedy the problems of planning by returning to the mechanism of the market, with its self-firing stimulus of individual betterment and its winnowing force of competition.

What the enthusiasts for market "solutions" overlook is that the market brings its own difficulties. Unemployment, economic instability, social neglect, the exercise of intolerable private power are all byproducts of the market process. They are why planning arose in the first place, and why it will arise again if the scope of the market is broadened. Thus, planning generates a need for the market, and the market generates a need for planning. Between this Scylla and Charybdis all Western economies must make their way.

3. The deepest subversive threat to capitalism is the acquisitiveness drive on which it depends. Acquisitiveness is the form of social behavior nurtured and encouraged by capitalist society. Under the name of the Profit Motive it is regarded as the very lifeblood of the system. Considered as Bettering Our Condition (as Adam Smith put it), acquisitiveness is the socially approved motive for all citizens, workers and capitalists alike.

Yet for all the esteem in which acquisitiveness is held, we have always recognized that it is a dangerous form of social behavior. When it seeps into the world of politics, it is no longer useful but corrupting.

When it is given free rein—the policeman, the steward, or the businessman maximizing his

gains without social constraints—it creates unmanageable economic pressures and disruptions. To the extent that it suffices the social ethic—each citizen absorbed in his or her private advantage, heedless of public consequences or public needs—it brings social dissolution. Thus acquisitiveness impairs capitalism while it sustains it. I do not know if this profound inner contradiction must ultimately undo capitalism, but it is certain to trouble it as long as the system exists.

4. The threat within socialism is its commitment to virtue. Is socialism inherently totalitarian, so that China and the Soviet Union are in fact its representative models? There is undoubtedly a latent threat of coercion within an economy oriented to planning, just as there is a latent threat of breakdown in an economy built on the market. But I am interested in a potential source of totalitarianism at a deeper level. For I can see that there is a buried danger in socialism comparable to that posed by acquisitiveness within capitalism. It is the danger implicit in the socialist belief in the perfectibility of man.

### Virtuosity

Socialism is dedicated to the idea that men and women can be virtuous, not merely virtuous—Accordingly, socialist governments—the best of them, not the worst—seek to create good societies, not just affluent ones. But the trouble with good societies is that it is difficult for them to tolerate dissent.

Disagreements about policies or ideas that can be regarded by morally unconcerned societies as mere choices among expedients tend to be regarded by morally committed societies as choices between good and evil. In this way, aberrant behavior or belief threaten to become identified with moral turpitude.

Thus I think that a seed of totalitarianism resides even in the best government that pursues virtue for the society it governs. But I do not believe that all socialist governments must become Soviet Unions or Chinas any more than I believe that all capitalist governments must become like the United States.

### Letters

#### Britain's Woes

What an utterly silly article by William Pfaff cited by Anthony Sampson (N.Y. Times, Sept. 22) in regard to Britain's poor economic performance.

Sampson was in no way perceptive or defeatist in his column. The problem with England, and Britain in general, is that it suffers from a good dose of laziness, if one compares its methods of production to the rest of the technologically advanced world. Yes, there is always the "old equipment" dodge, but that is simply another form of managerial laziness. All that counts is to talk a good set of excuses, and the English are masters at the excuse, as the IMF are learning.

As for the slur about the Soviet Union, it is that "backward" country which has NATO trembling in its boots? Thank God, then, that the Soviet Union is not an "advanced" country. Pfaff should take a serious look at Britain and its claim to being an advanced technological center.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

## Open Conduct Cut Back

## Big-Power Diplomacy Returns to the Usual

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, and for the first time since Jimmy Carter assumed the presidency, the administration's foreign-policy direction is coming into focus. There has been a retreat to the more traditional routes and techniques of diplomacy. The initial Carter addition of a major emphasis on human rights has not been eliminated but it has been cut way back so that it now is simply an addition, maybe no more than a trimming, to policy, rather than a major motivating force. And the open conduct of diplomacy that so rattled establishmentarians here and abroad early on in the administration seems to be fast disappearing.

The sun is not exactly a return to the era of Henry Kissinger but it is far, far closer to that than we had reason to expect some months back. The new direction skill has the addition of the Andriy Shevchenko to create a bridge to the Soviet World. But the central aspect is now revealed to be the same as it was in the Kissinger years: big-power diplomacy, first of all between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The conjunction of the new Soviet-American climate of cooperation on such critical issues as arms-control talks (SALT) and the Middle East with the opening of the Helsinki conference to review the Helsinki accords cannot be overlooked. Since taking office, Carter, by one step or another, has made life very uncomfortable for the Kremlin on the matter of human rights in the Soviet Union and in the Eastern European Communist states. This issue is far more important to Moscow than many people realize, going as it does to challenge the very rationale of the Communist system in every nation where that is the ruling dogma and force.

Suddenly, the chief U.S. delegate at the Helsinki meeting, Arthur Goldberg, states that "we seek no confrontation." The mood in Helsinki instantly changes from that of expecting some kind of Soviet-U.S. showdown to one of relaxation. In Moscow Andrei Sakharov, to whom Carter early on wrote a personal and public letter of support, now seems a lonely voice of protest.

The action is elsewhere, obviously capped in the talks here with the recently visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. SALT differences are reported as having been narrowed, and the negotiators are headed back to the conference table. Prospects brighten for potential agreements in separate talks on a total nuclear-test ban and on limiting rival Soviet and U.S. military activities in the Indian Ocean area. The two superpowers and their respective allies and friends agree on ground rules for the export of their nuclear technology. There is movement toward agreement by the superpowers and others to rationalize the future

of Antarctica with its vast potential of resources.

In the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union have found at least a measure of agreement, in the phrase of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, to exercise their "on leverage" to bring a settlement to the enduring Arab-Israeli struggle. Whether this approach will work is another question. The point here is that it is a change from the policy of the administration's foreign policy, something of and by itself.

There is no evidence of a change between Washington and Moscow to downplay the human-rights issue in exchange for do business on all these special problems. But there is a change between them, no matter what is officially said. The change is true about open diplomacy. Carter's initial SALT approach during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow was counter to the Kremlin's policy of doing business that it produced rejection, accompanied by harsh words, with disagreement over proposals themselves secondary importance. We all know how secondary, incidentally, when we discover the shape SALT-2 agreement now under discussion.

Just how this major turn Carter administration foreign policy evolved is not at all clear. But it is in the direction of men such as Vance and Brzezinski long have been accused to. They have made the necessary adjustments to human rights and Andrew Young, course, but the main ballgame, that a human-rights policy, be "presented in the context of a realistic assessment of the affairs and not as the cure for the difficulties shortcomings of mankind's temporary experience."

The Carter approach to international problems at now is in focus. That, of course, is not to say that it has a heretofore grand design or no direction toward a specific goal. It is to say, however, that Carter, like most post-World War II presidents, has settled on the principle working toward agreement the other superpower is to any significant accomplishment.

Mr. Roberts, now retired, chief diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post.

## A Chapter in a Very Old Story

By C.L. Sulzberger

as a major naval base at Nauplia, north of here, and a minor base in the Sperisai Old Harbor. Genoa occupied no territory but, thanks to its friendship with the Byzantine emperor, was allowed the use of port facilities at his remaining stronghold of Monemvasia, a fortified harbor west of here.

### Surprise

Venetian intelligence apparently learned that a huge Genoese formation was bound from its Monemvasia refuge eastward toward the Cyclades Islands, probably Constantinople, perhaps to the Black Sea where Genoa dominated valuable trade routes. Consequently, Venice's fleet struck with surprise and immense effect.

The ultimate result was to partition control of the east Mediterranean, where naval rather than land superiority always confers strategic dominance. Venice gradually gained increasing ascendancy which was ultimately marked by territorial seizures from the way from Mistra in the Peloponnese to Rhodes, Cyprus and Euboea.

Venice also gained control of European commerce with Egypt and Asia Minor, leaving to Genoa only a superior status in Constantinople and Black Sea markets. While this situation existed the eastern Mediterranean was in a position not dissimilar from today, when the United States has naval superiority plus use of bases in Italy and Greece, but the Soviet fleet is strong enough to pose

a threat although it has few landing facilities.

Like many great events of the past, little has hitherto been known concerning the Genoese encounter. However, Adoniou, an energetic 38-year-old Athens newspaper publisher, part-time Sperisai resident, childhood—a also an expert and undersea archaeologist covered the presence of a lot of ancient wrecks of wooden by sonar soundings two years. The hulks appeared to be of depth of 350 feet.

Kyrou has interested Throckmorton, a well-known underwater explorer, in making an expedition to raise ships. Throckmorton, he is now in the United States to collect funds and arrange technical equipment from the International Geographic Society. Due back here soon to prepare expedition using his own which is based in the Old I of Sperisai.

There is some urgency project. Deep-water trawling of wrecks, exploring the 1 below the battle area, is operating around here and destroy remaining vestiges if the excavation can be led in time, history may yet in detail something about happened in one of the numerous confrontations divided and redivided Mediterranean power from the Trojan wars and the between Carthage and Rome at Lepanto and Trafalgar.

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# Diplomat Theater in Dublin A Modern Irish Agamemnon Done to Death in Donegal

Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
DUBLIN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Dublin Theater Festival, in progress under the auspices of its founder and guide, Ian Smith, proves that the Irish are bursting in Ireland, drama, at least the dramatic line, seems to be riding.

Best of the new Irish plays is undoubtedly "Living Quarters" by Sean O'Casey, which has been produced by Joe Dowling at the Dublin Theater Festival. O'Casey's "Philadelphia, Here I Come," enjoyed success in London, the United States and elsewhere. His new play is a very different vein, a psychological study, in what might be termed a tragedy.

A main character is an Agamemnon figure, a triumphant hero who returns home to be slain by his wife. The Clytemnestra does not murder her husband in cold blood, but drives him to suicide with a confession that she has been in an affair with her stepson. The drama has a modern setting, pseudo-classic form. Its great protagonist is a woman, in the UN forces, who, having action to the island, comes back to his Donegal where the children of his marriage and his second wife live. A stage director serves Greek chorus, and all that is presented as a real with the players stepping out of their assignments to comment on their destinies.

He always writes interestingly, has a special gift for observation. As in his other plays and his latest work benefits from his sharp scrutiny of his dramatic personae, draws the hapless command, the members of the family, the visitor, a drunken, fool-army chaplain, with striking and accuracy. His pen only strays strangely in the portrait of the faithless wife. She is less real than she is a stencil in an Edwardian comedy by John Galsworthy, the heroine who, led by her husband's obligatory nose, revenges her neglect by being mischievous.

By MacAnally as the conquering hero who meets defeat on the front succeeds in conveying officer's pride and egotisticalness and something of his air born of wounded dignity, a subtle approach in narrative, considerable theatrical aid, the audience as the pieces

of the puzzle fall into place with significant comment. Play and production are neatly matched and the evening holds attention firmly from start to finish.

Sean O'Casey's gorgeous fantasia, "Cock-a-Doodle Dandy," is having its Irish premiere at the Abbey. Here, of course, we are in the presence of genius. The lines of this text, the poetic richness, sing with a silver clarity as this inspired extravaganza assaults the superstitious puritanism that wears the spirit and makes living worthless in a provincial hamlet. The spell of doom is broken one morning when a cockerel of fantastic size and coloring appears on the horizon to wake the populace from its gloomy slumber, presenting with its crowing and its noncommittal behavior pantheistic liberation.

Like all fine plays it makes heavy demands. Not all of these have been met in Tomas MacAnally's staging, but at least the play has not been muffled or clouded and, though the production is not perfect, it is sufficiently serviceable, full of zest and fun, and the superb imagination, wit and sudden sadness of O'Casey light the boards radiantly.

Peter Sheridan's "The Liberty Suit" (at the Olympia) is of undoubted documentary value, a prison play in Dublin dialect. It is honest and earnest, and it has been ably mounted by the author's brother, Jim Sheridan, and is acceptably performed by a troupe of young actors. It concerns the two-year detention of two Dublin hoodlums. Within the jail there is a collection of familiar types of such plays: the sympathetic warden, the rough guardian, the dope addict, the social revolutionary, assorted bums and a suicide.

What is lacking is any novel touch, though the experience is thoroughly and graphically covered. It inevitably and probably unfairly recalls Behan's "Quare Fellow" and "Borstal Boy." There is some singing to guitar strumming and a Christmas Eve show at which an obliging nightclub hostess would execute a striptease to augment the cheer but is halted by an official of the institute, much to the disgust of the inmates.

"The Liberty Suit" is a production of the Project Arts Centre, which is seen to best advantage in its presentations of two Yeats plays—"On Bally Strand" and "Purgatory"—in the open space



Gerard Flynn (standing) and Gerard McSorley in scene from Peter Sheridan's "The Liberty Suit."

of its tiny auditorium. This group is also to do Brecht's "Mother," later this week.

Stewart Parker, who wrote the engaging "Spokesong," a saga of a Belfast family, the proprietors of a bicycle shop, through three generations, is represented at the Peacock by a charade known as "Catch-a-Penny Twist." Cast in the form of a tiny revue, it relates the grim fate of a trio of pop musicians who, having offended territorialists in the North, flee to Dublin and then to the Continent to avoid retribution. The humor is black but light. It is an interior offering to "Spokesong," but it is amusingly performed, Des Keogh, in particular, proving an expert farceur in a repertory of roles.

The 7:34 company from Edinburgh is on a visit to the John Player Theatre in an agit-prop allegory, "The Trembling Giant," in which Jack is a Communist agitator and the giant is capitalism. It begins well enough, lively and in the nursery manner of the British Christmas pantomime. But as the evening progresses and the giants multiply confusingly, the initial sparkle

evaporates. The script is by John McGrath, author of BBC "Z Cars" serial, who now serves the 7:34 as house dramatist.

Thomas Murphy and Hugh Leonard, often dramatists contributing to the Dublin festivals, are absent this year, but Thomas Kilroy, another regular and another of Ireland's rising authors, is to have a play at the Peacock later in the week. This is "Talbot's Box" and concerns a well-known local eccentric, Matt Talbot, a dock worker who was a leader in the great Dublin dock strike of 1913 and who wore a hair shirt and chains as symbols of piety.

Another anxiously awaited premiere is that of Tom Stoppard's "Travesties," a London success which is set in Zurich in 1917 and has James Joyce and Lenin as leading characters.

The new Green Room of the Abbey has been officially opened by Cyril Cusack, who formally presented the Abbey players with a bronze bust of Bernard Shaw by Epstein and a collection of 100 books, many of them recounting the histories of Dublin theaters from the 18th century onward.

## A Black U.S. Postal Worker Philanthropist on \$16,000 a Year

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—While widespread attention is focused on the middle-class family that cannot seem to get by on \$30,000 or more, a black postal worker here has become a philanthropist on \$16,000 a year.

In the past five years, the postal worker, Thomas Cannon, has given more than \$33,000 to strangers whose misfortunes or good deeds he has read about.

Cannon, a World War II veteran and father of two grown sons, does it through deprivation, at least by middle-class standards.

He and his wife, Princetta, live in the Church Hill section of Richmond, where crime is frequent and decay part of the landscape. Their house, which they have owned for 33 years, has a leaking roof, dangerously obsolete electrical wiring and siding in desperate need of paint. The only luxuries the Cannons allow themselves are a television set and a telephone, both gifts from Cannon to his wife.

Standard of Living  
"We've deliberately kept our standard of living low so that we can free our money to do these other things," Cannon said as he sat in his small living room. "I have chosen a way of life over a way of living."

Cannon, whose muscular frame belies his 53 years, laughs softly at the inability of others to understand why he would live in a slum neighborhood and drive a beat-up, 14-year-old Chevrolet, only to give much of his income to strangers.

"I've been called a weirdo and crazy for what I do, but it's my own form of religion in action," said Cannon, who, much to the chagrin of several local religious leaders, belongs to no established church.

Since 1963, he has been a member of the Rosarucian Order, and today he espouses mysticism, an inclination that had its first stirrings in childhood while he still attended the Baptist Church.

Some of his gifts, usually checks or money orders for \$1,000, with letters of explanation, are a result of "divine inspiration," he said, while in other cases he is "just moved by circumstances."

Not the Amount  
"But it's not the amount of money that is important, it is the amount of caring it symbolizes. The thoughts expressed in my letter usually become more important to the recipients than the amount of money."

For example, the widow of a policeman killed in a shootout praised Cannon for the \$11 she got from the thoughts expressed

in his letter. The money he sent was secondary, she said, even though the policeman had left no insurance.

Since Cannon started his gift-giving in 1972, he has helped a wide variety of people, including a 9-year-old South American boy abandoned by his parents in Cali, Colombia, who came to the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond for heart surgery; a black couple who have been foster parents to more than 40 children in the past 15 years; a former boxer who gives boxing lessons to street waifs, and a 14-year-old junior high school boy from Norfolk, Va., who was tutored by his schoolmates for returning \$25 he found on the school bus.

Not All Honors  
But the life of a philanthropist has not been all honors and certificates of recognition. There was estrangement from Cannon's brothers and sister. There have been hootings from co-workers, boxes of requests from the favor-seekers who sometimes bound him and fear that the publicity attending his gift-giving "might pose a grave threat to my life and that of my family from criminal elements."

Only one individual, a wealthy businessman whom Cannon declined to name, has returned his \$1,000 check. "No publicity has ever been given to that gift," he said bemused. "When people find out I gave \$1,000 to a rich man, then they'll really think I'm crazy. But I am impressed by this man's continual demonstration of universal brotherhood."

Cannon's penchant for giving money even to people better off than he is does not, he insists, mean that he disdains the stuff. "It's very necessary in order to live and eat," he says, but he adds: "The greatest danger of being poor is that it creates the illusion that money is God and will solve all your problems."

Under laws to preserve Britain's cultural heritage, the government can order a delay in letting works of art go abroad. If the purchase price can be raised during such a delay, the work would remain in Britain.

## U.K. Acts to Keep A Gainsborough

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A government move may prevent Yale University from taking to the United States a Gainsborough portrait for which the school paid a record \$787,000.

Reports published in London said the government's Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art will recommend a six-month delay before the full-length portrait of Sir Benjamin Truman can leave the country. Truman was the founder of a brewing company whose face is familiar to millions through its reproduction on beer-bottle labels.

The reports said Lord John Donaldson, minister for the arts, is expected to rule this week on the recommendation.

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## FASHION Italian Shows Open With Bang

By Hebe Dorsey  
MILAN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Italian ready-to-wear collections opened yesterday with a bang, but not much fashion. Debutante and grab-bag—can seating arrangements, bling much happened on the way. But the big guns are winging later in the week and whole picture won't be clear until Friday evening or Fendi and Missoni show.

The only positive news so far that Milan has definitely made as Italy's most creative fashion center, Italian fashions have ways thrived on division and was a long time before one could decide between Florence and Rome. Florence won and the spotlight until 1975.

Then, a handful of influential designers began to show in Milan several seasons. The main was that Florence was out the way for foreign visitors expensive as well as inconvenient for the exhibitors. Now, with 75 designers showing, the action is in and has added advantage of being the fabric centers: Como for silk and Biele for wool.

Artisanal Work  
Milan has retained its position for run-of-the-mill fashions as well as artisanal work (sweaters, luggage and home linens) draw specialized foreign buyers. According to Mario Gotti, general secretary of Camera Nazionale dell'Alta Moda Italiana, buyers' attendance has jumped by 40 per cent over last year, with more than 1,000 now in town.

Not but thorough, German accounts for 47 per cent of Italian fashion exports, according to Gotti, followed by the United States and Japan. Of all the designers, who so far, Marie France Riviere, who did Cadotte's collection, is the most promising.

She was Karl Lagerfeld's assistant for five years, which works both for and against her. She has Lagerfeld's tact, innate elegance and restrained sense of color. But she still has to find her own style. Her linen suits and black pants with lingerie blouses were her best creations.

Rehash of Kenzo  
Sportmax was a rehash of Kenzo's look last winter. Big skirts, vests, oversized blazers and all kinds of layers—but done with a young, fresh hand. Those clothes could find their way into the junior department—if the price is right.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA  
A new production of "Das Rheingold," the first stage of a new version of Wagner's "Ring" cycle that will be designed and staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle at the Wittenberg State Opera over the next two seasons, had its first performance at the Stuttgart house on Oct. 8. Silvio Varviso is conducting and the principal roles have been taken by Hubert Hofmann as Wotan, Heinz Zednik as Loge, Klaus Hirte as Alberich, Gerhard Unger as Mime, Eva Randova as Fricka, Ingrid Stadler as Freia and Grace Hoffman as Brda. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 13 and 21.

The Opera du Rhin's first new production of the season will be Verdi's "Otello," staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and with Guy Chavret making his first appearance in the title role. Alain Lombard will conduct, and others in the cast are Kostas Paskalis as Iago, Magdalena Constantin and Eva Randova alternating as Desdemona and Alberto Cupido and David Sundquist alternating as Cassio. Performances are Oct. 14, 18 and 29.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)—This is how New York Times rate new films and plays:

Plays  
"Comedy With Music" is billed as a musical entertainment by or Borge, who is returning to the New York stage after 13 years. Richard Eder says, "Borge is an old singer whose musicality remains but whose voice is gone." Surrounded by plants, a piano, Borge holds a conversation with himself, "but the farcical has grown tired; energy flags. There are some funny moments but they last. Borge is white-haired

Films  
"The Happy Hooker Goes to Washington" stars Joey Heatherton as former prostitute Xaviera Hollander, who goes before a Senate hearing and turns the tables by exposing the members of the committee as privately licentious. "Among other considerable flaws, this is a tedious, semi-literate, dimwitted, cheap-looking and hypocritical movie," Lawrence Van Gelder says.

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## Dollar Gains Strength as Euro Rates Increase

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The dollar recovered today from a slump against the pound sterling, helped by a rise in U.S. interest rates. The dollar gained 1.8 to 1.4 points in the London market, while the pound fell 1.8 to 1.4 points. The dollar's highest level in nearly a year was reached today.

## Honda Plans Motorcycle Output in U.S.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP).—Honda Motor Co. said it will build a \$25-million motorcycle production plant in a Columbus suburb, and may extend production at the plant to autos.

The plant will be built on a 50,000-acre site and will employ up to 500 people in its initial stage. Honda said it has obtained an option to buy 217 acres of private land in Union County, Ohio, for the plant.

The motorcycle assembly plant is expected to begin production in 1979, Kihachiro Kamekura, executive vice-president of Honda Motor Co., said.

Kamekura said no details as yet been worked out on timing or production volume of the plant. Honda said it has plans to acquire an option to buy 260 acres of the Ohio Transportation Research Center adjacent to its plant site for use in siting its automobile plant.

## Share of Britain Receives Parent Firm

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The parent firm of the British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) has received a share of the parent firm.

The group's financial problems have been the subject of a report by the parent firm, the parent firm said. The report said that the parent firm had received a share of the parent firm.

## Following Need in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The British government has announced that it will need to raise £1.5 billion in the next few months to cover the cost of the new airport at Heathrow.

## Jobless Drop

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—The unemployment rate in France dropped to 6.5 percent in September, down from 6.8 percent in August, according to a survey by the Labor Ministry.

count and trade deficit, this year and next.

Several dealers, in fact, said the rise in U.S. interest rates was interpreted as a "sign of a weak currency."

London traders expressed concern that U.S. economic growth may suffer due to the boost in interest rates, following the recent surge in the U.S. money supply.

The dollar rose to 2.3105 francs from 2.3085 francs late yesterday, its record low. Against the deutsche mark, the U.S. unit climbed to 2.3003 marks from 2.2920 marks overnight.

The Swiss franc also moved closer to parity with the mark. The cross rate finished at 89.56 marks for 100 francs versus 99.50 late yesterday.

European central banks also apparently gave the dollar some support. According to a reliable source, the Bundesbank bought \$3 million, the Swiss National Bank purchased \$20 million, and the Danish central bank bought \$4 million.

The dollar rose against the French franc to 4.8837 francs from 4.8725 francs and against the guilder to 2.4502 guilders from 2.4383 guilders overnight.

Against the yen, the dollar rose to 267.83 from 267.05 yen overnight. The Canadian dollar eased to 91.81 U.S. cents from 91.89 cents.

Sterling slipped to \$1.7592 from \$1.7603.

## Italy Industry, Unions Fear Stagnation and Jobless Rise

ROME, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Union and industry leaders are apprehensive over unemployment and the slow growth rates forecast for the Italian economy from now to the end of next year.

Confindustria chairman Guido Carli told a political conference a 2-per-cent growth rate, as forecast for this year and next, will make it difficult for industry to keep its current work force, let alone employ new workers.

Luciano Lama, secretary-general of the Communist-linked CGIL union, told union leaders that economic stabilization with 2 million persons unemployed is unacceptable, and Italy must renegotiate the terms of its IMF loan agreement.

At the low growth rate forecast, industry will only be able to maintain current employment levels by reducing productivity, and hence the economic viability of individual firms, Mr. Carli said.

Unemployment according to latest available official figures is 1.8 million, equivalent to 7.7 per cent of the work force.

There are serious fears of further increases in unemployment this autumn, following a business slowdown and a series of closures and lay-offs affecting state and private industry, industry sources said.

Industrial output is faltering, while latest figures for industrial sales show a weak growth rate for July.

According to the Statistics Institute, industrial sales by value in July were 9.9 per cent above July 1976, indicating a net drop after taking inflation into account.

For the first seven months, sales levels were 25.5 per cent above a year ago. July also marked a sharp setback for industrial production, which was 7.7 per cent below year-ago levels.

In this context, fears are growing that firms burdened with heavy debt and poor sales will soon find themselves unable to meet current outlays and salary payments, industry sources said.

Mr. Carli said the financial crisis affecting a number of individual firms is spilling over to other firms, setting off a worrying chain reaction.

The list of firms in serious financial difficulties includes Montedison, the fibers unit of the Montedison group, and several subsidiaries of the state holding company IRI. Their problems threaten to lead to lay-offs and redundancies affecting thousands of workers.

Mr. Carli said the financial crisis affecting a number of individual firms is spilling over to other firms, setting off a worrying chain reaction.

David Cookson, vice-president of ICD Group Inc. of New York, agreed, saying, "China really wants to do business." He said his firm expects its transactions with China to increase 40 per cent to 50 per cent this year.



INDUSTRIAL DRIVE—Taiwan Premier Chiang Ching-kuo at the wheel of the first locally manufactured electric car in Taipei Sunday. He called it "a big step forward."

## Schulze Says Tax Cuts Needed

## U.S. Outlook Uncertain in 1978 2d Half

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Charles Schulze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today that the outlook for the economy in the second half of 1978 "necessarily becomes more uncertain."

"After mid-year 1978, the effects of the current economic stimulus program will no longer be adding fresh impetus to the economy," he told the National Association of Business Economists meeting here.

He also said "significant tax reductions" will be needed over the next several years.

"Any projection of the economic future which rules out budgetary adjustments would inevitably show a substantial weakening in economic growth, because the ratio of expenditures to GNP would fall," he said.

"Opinions differ on when that weakness is most likely to occur," he said. "It could possibly come in 1978 or might not occur until 1979. It is, of course, impossible and indeed undesirable to try to fine tune fiscal policy with a large series of small changes."

"But we should seek to time the adjustments in budgetary policy designed for long-term objectives to match, at least approximately, our short-term needs," he said.

In another speech, Federal Reserve Board governor Henry Wallich said that "the present level of 88-per-cent capacity utilization has indeed historically been close to the trigger point for accelerated capital spending."

"It seems to be indicative of the level at which many businesses begin to feel the need for additional capacity, given the lead time it takes to bring it on-stream," he said.

Although he noted that capital spending did not increase in the 1959-60 recovery after reaching 89-per-cent of manufacturing capacity, he said that was the only instance that it did not do so.

However, he said that the domestic bottlenecks could be met by larger imports in view of the "great deal of excess capacity in basic industries in other countries around the world."

"World excess capacity could be considered as a factor working toward postponement of business capital spending," he told the meeting.

Investment Scenario's Mr. Wallich said there are three possible scenarios for fixed investment in the future. "First, if low rates of return in high-cost capital were to dominate the situation, investment would remain sluggish and would fail to give needed support to the expansion," he said.

"Second, if the prospects of pressures on capacity that are presently even willing to improve their packaging, a chronic point of contention with U.S. importers trying to please finicky Americans."

Despite American efforts to convince the Chinese that fast impressions do not necessarily lead to the product's utility, that policy, too, seems to be due for a change.

At Peking's request, a Chinese delegation will tour the United States late this month to study packaging technology, modern processing machinery and consumer tastes. The delegation has specifically asked to visit supermarkets. "The impression they've given us is that they're tired of selling only to Chinese restaurants," an American trade official said. "Now they want to crack the supermarkets, too."

The current sales campaign, still in its early stages, seems to be part of a global effort to earn badly needed foreign exchange to finance large-scale purchases of factories, heavy machinery and oil extraction equipment. While requiring labor, Chinese officials who were required last year to obey Mao Tse-tung's directives on national self-reliance now acknowledge publicly that they must import advanced foreign technology if they are ever to modernize their economy.

Modernization was stalled during the ascendancy of the so-called Gang of Four, the radical clique of the Communist Party led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching. They were critical of exports, which they denounced as a "sell-out of China's precious natural resources," and of the importation of foreign technology, branded as "servility to things foreign."

But with the radicals purged, China's new production-oriented leadership has made industrialization its top priority. In pursuit of the necessary cash to resume large-scale purchases abroad, the new

now emerging were to lead to moderately accelerated capital spending, that would carry the expansion forward while other sectors possibly subsided," he said, indicating that would make for a "long-lived expansion."

"Third, if response to capacity pressures is delayed until bottlenecks and shortages are actually upon us, we might even find ourselves in a scramble for capital goods," he said.

He said developments in the area of capital spending support the expectation that the second scenario will materialize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A senior official of Citibank of New York City said yesterday that notice has been served on Peru and other debt-ridden developing countries that the private banking community will not "send good money after bad" to help them out of their financial predicament.

The bank's senior vice-president, Irving Friedman, told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Economic Policy that new loans to Peru and Zaire, both of which are in dire monetary straits, will be withheld pending proof of their "credit worthiness."

He said that commercial banks also are reluctant to postpone interest and principal payments on those countries' old loans as government and institutional lenders have been doing.

Mr. Friedman did not exclude the possibility of debt rescheduling for the two countries, but he said this would be against their interests because lenders might shun them later when they tried to raise capital in private markets for development purposes.

Mr. Friedman described Zaire as "broke, as broke as any country in the world." No new loans have been extended to the African country since 1975. Mr. Friedman said, however, that Citibank was now ready to take the lead in raising \$250 million in private banking credits.

Testimony on Friday before the same subcommittee criticized that loan. John Moore, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, said the credit apparently was being given in return for repayment of old loans to the private lenders.

Mr. Moore said Zaire had continued to pay interest on its loans to the private banks but, in August, had not paid \$10.3 million due in interest and fees on an old loan of the Export-Import Bank, which is a U.S. government agency.

The suggestion was that the private banks have been maneuvering to get paid ahead of government and institutional lenders, which are supported by the taxpayers of this and other nations.

Public lenders met in 1976 and agreed to stretch out Zaire's repayments on official and official guaranteed loans, to help it out. Zaire's commercial creditors decided against rescheduling, however.

Citibank aides said yesterday that the \$250-million loan to Zaire would be at 2.5 per cent above the prime lending rate.

Peru, the other country discussed at length, was subjected to tough demands last year by both private bankers and representatives of the International Monetary Fund. In several cases the government was told that harsh economic austerity measures would have to be undertaken to qualify the country as credit worthy.

Mr. Friedman told the subcommittee that the banks had set no conditions when the government approached them for loans in 1976. However, he said that stringent fiscal and economic conditions were established prior to the issuance of \$400 million in private credits.

In July, the cabinet turned down a new credit arrangement with the IMF, bringing the resignation of the country's finance minister and the governor of the central bank. Mr. Friedman said Citibank told the Peruvians this June that no more money would be loaned until Peru provided a satisfactory "economic outline."

Peru is now negotiating with the IMF and Mr. Friedman indicated that Citibank might reconsider giving private loans if Peru comes to terms with the IMF.

Value of Sol LIMA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Peruvian sol was quoted by Banco Internacional del Peru at 85 to 85.50 to the dollar shortly after the local exchange market reopened today after closure yesterday when Peru abolished the crawling peg system and allowed the sol to float.

Banco Continental and Banco de Credito del Peru said they are buying at the last pegged rate of 80.88 soles to the dollar.

## New Order Urged for World Steel

By Paul Lewis  
ROME, Oct. 11 (NYT).—A leading European industrialist warned U.S. and European steel makers today they must prepare for "a new international division of labor" in the world's steel industry to avoid the risk of an even more severe crisis than they are experiencing at present.

Such a restructuring of the way steel is produced in the world should involve increasing specialization in sophisticated steel by Western producers, stepped up basic steel production in the developing world and the negotiation of orderly marketing agreements governing international trade in steel.

This prescription for the steel industry's future health came from Giovanni Agnelli, head of Italy's Fiat concern, which manufactures both automobiles and steel. Mr. Agnelli was addressing senior steel executives from all over the world at a meeting here of the International Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Agnelli's call for an overhaul of the world steel industry sent a visible shiver of apprehension through many of the steel executives present. But it underscored what has emerged as the dominant theme of this year's IISI meeting.

That is the need for internationally agreed steps to prevent a steel trade war developing between the United States, Europe and Japan as they try to protect their steel industries in the face of cut-throat competition caused by stagnant demand and increased production in the developing world.

Yesterday, in a bid to head off such a trade war, European steel makers offered to limit voluntarily their exports to the United States for between two and three years, pending Japan and other major exporters show similar restraint.

In return, the Europeans want U.S. steel producers to drop de-

mands for quota restrictions on foreign steel imports, or the imposition of penal "anti-dumping" duties on imported steel they consider unfairly priced.

If both sides exercise restraint in this way, European and Japanese executives here believe the West will buy time until world demand for steel improves or plans are agreed for the long-term rationalization of its steel industry, as Mr. Agnelli called for today.

"Voluntary restraint is the only way to handle the immediate problem," Eiichi Saito, president of Japan's Nippon Steel Corp., said today. But he added that "when the time comes for the United States to find a more fundamental solution, the question of the developing world's supply capacity must be dealt with."

The reaction of U.S. steel of-

ficials attending the meeting to the offer of a voluntary restraint agreement with Europe and Japan was mixed. Few seem ready to drop dumping charges against imports they think unfairly priced, although foreign suppliers complain U.S. anti-dumping law is biased against them.

Today, Frederick Jaicks, the chairman of Inland Steel Corp., called voluntary export restraint "an unsatisfactory solution to the current flood of imports into the United States." He called instead for "relief through the existing anti-dumping laws."

However, other U.S. steel executives said the changing structure of the world steel industry might require new international agreements of the kind Mr. Agnelli outlined today. Voluntary export restraint could serve as a first step in this direction.

## Dow Index Hits Low for Year Over Money Supply Worries

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed sharply lower today on money supply concerns, with the Dow Jones industrial average touching a new low for the year.

The index was off 7.88 points to 823.38. The previous low for the year was 824.73 set on Sept. 28. The last time the index closed lower was on Dec. 3, 1975, when it finished the session at 824.15.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers about 970 to 435, and volume totaled 17.87 million shares, up from 10.58 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was weighed down in part by a report that money supply to press higher this month, with a new surge possible in this week's Federal Reserve report after the close Thursday.

Analysts say a new bulge in the supply would bring on another round of tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve—and higher interest rates.

Short-term money market rates rose sharply today, with dealers saying that the Fed might be indicating it will soon raise its target rate on key federal funds again.

Seatrains, the NYSE's biggest percentage loser, dropped 1 to 9 1/8. No progress has been reported in the longshoremen's strike against container shipping.

The biggest Big Board gainer was Saxon Industries, which gained 1 to 5 1/2. The company said it knows of no unannounced corporate developments to account for the stock's rise.

Mattel Inc., the top active, fell 1/4 to 9 7/8. The company said

it will not comment on recurring take-over rumors.

Mass Petroleum, active on the Big Board, declined 1 3/4 to 42 1/8.

Prices were lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.56 to 117.99.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1976
Third Quarter		
Revenue	18.0	16.9
Profit	1.84	1.73
Per Share	1.79	1.67
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	1.83	1.71
Profit	5.17	47.2
Per Share	5.28	4.82
Profit	5.13	45.9
Per Share	5.24	4.68

—Before securities transactions.  
—After securities transactions.

## Market Closed

The Zurich stock exchange was closed Tuesday for celebrations marking its 100th anniversary.



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1972 - 1973		1973 - 1974		1974 - 1975		1975 - 1976		1976 - 1977		1977 - 1978		1978 - 1979		1979 - 1980		1980 - 1981		1981 - 1982		1982 - 1983		1983 - 1984		1984 - 1985		1985 - 1986		1986 - 1987		1987 - 1988		1988 - 1989		1989 - 1990		1990 - 1991		1991 - 1992		1992 - 1993		1993 - 1994		1994 - 1995		1995 - 1996		1996 - 1997		1997 - 1998		1998 - 1999		1999 - 2000		2000 - 2001		2001 - 2002		2002 - 2003		2003 - 2004		2004 - 2005		2005 - 2006		2006 - 2007		2007 - 2008		2008 - 2009		2009 - 2010		2010 - 2011		2011 - 2012		2012 - 2013		2013 - 2014		2014 - 2015		2015 - 2016		2016 - 2017		2017 - 2018		2018 - 2019		2019 - 2020		2020 - 2021		2021 - 2022		2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027		2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032		2032 - 2033		2033 - 2034		2034 - 2035		2035 - 2036		2036 - 2037		2037 - 2038		2038 - 2039		2039 - 2040		2040 - 2041		2041 - 2042		2042 - 2043		2043 - 2044		2044 - 2045		2045 - 2046		2046 - 2047		2047 - 2048		2048 - 2049		2049 - 2050		2050 - 2051		2051 - 2052		2052 - 2053		2053 - 2054		2054 - 2055		2055 - 2056		2056 - 2057		2057 - 2058		2058 - 2059		2059 - 2060		2060 - 2061		2061 - 2062		2062 - 2063		2063 - 2064		2064 - 2065		2065 - 2066		2066 - 2067		2067 - 2068		2068 - 2069		2069 - 2070		2070 - 2071		2071 - 2072		2072 - 2073		2073 - 2074		2074 - 2075		2075 - 2076		2076 - 2077		2077 - 2078		2078 - 2079		2079 - 2080		2080 - 2081		2081 - 2082		2082 - 2083		2083 - 2084		2084 - 2085		2085 - 2086		2086 - 2087		2087 - 2088		2088 - 2089		2089 - 2090		2090 - 2091		2091 - 2092		2092 - 2093		2093 - 2094		2094 - 2095		2095 - 2096		2096 - 2097		2097 - 2098		2098 - 2099		2099 - 2100		2100 - 2101		2101 - 2102		2102 - 2103		2103 - 2104		2104 - 2105		2105 - 2106		2106 - 2107		2107 - 2108		2108 - 2109		2109 - 2110		2110 - 2111		2111 - 2112		2112 - 2113		2113 - 2114		2114 - 2115		2115 - 2116		2116 - 2117		2117 - 2118		2118 - 2119		2119 - 2120		2120 - 2121		2121 - 2122		2122 - 2123		2123 - 2124		2124 - 2125		2125 - 2126		2126 - 2127		2127 - 2128		2128 - 2129		2129 - 2130		2130 - 2131		2131 - 2132		2132 - 2133		2133 - 2134		2134 - 2135		2135 - 2136		2136 - 2137		2137 - 2138		2138 - 2139		2139 - 2140		2140 - 2141		2141 - 2142		2142 - 2143		2143 - 2144		2144 - 2145		2145 - 2146		2146 - 2147		2147 - 2148		2148 - 2149		2149 - 2150		2150 - 2151		2151 - 2152		2152 - 2153		2153 - 2154		2154 - 2155		2155 - 2156		2156 - 2157		2157 - 2158		2158 - 2159		2159 - 2160		2160 - 2161		2161 - 2162		2162 - 2163		2163 - 2164		2164 - 2165		2165 - 2166		2166 - 2167		2167 - 2168		2168 - 2169		2169 - 2170		2170 - 2171		2171 - 2172		2172 - 2173		2173 - 2174		2174 - 2175		2175 - 2176		2176 - 2177		2177 - 2178		2178 - 2179		2179 - 2180		2180 - 2181		2181 - 2182		2182 - 2183		2183 - 2184		2184 - 2185		2185 - 2186		2186 - 2187	
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600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111

هكذا من الأهل







**NEW YORK, Oct. 11 — Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:**

Commodity and Unit	Price	Commodity and Unit	Price
Aluminum 100 lbs.	1.35	Gold 100 oz.	157.30
Copper 100 lbs.	1.35	Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30
Lead 100 lbs.	1.35	Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30
Nickel 100 lbs.	1.35	Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30
Platinum 100 oz.	1.35	Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30
Silver 100 oz.	1.35	Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30

## Currency Rates

October 11, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	DM	FF	£	Old	BF com.	Swiss	Yen
Amsterdam 2.4500	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Brussels 2.4500	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Frankfurt 2.4500	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
London 1.100000	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Paris 4.8000	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Rome 1.3600	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Stockholm 4.8000	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95
Zurich 2.3000	4.31	106.5150	50.1750	27.75	6.8700	104.28	39.95

The following are dollar values on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.46; Swedish krona: 4.66; Norwegian krone: 4.76; Swiss franc: 2.00; West German mark: 3.36; Japanese yen: 360; Hong Kong dollar: 7.80; Singapore dollar: 2.46; Canadian dollar: 0.71.

(\*) Commercial trade; (\*\*) Units of 100; (\*\*) Units of 1,000; (\*\*) Units of 10,000; (\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

**COMMODITY INDEXES**

Index	Value	Change
Base 100 Dec. 31, 1967	100.00	
Oct. 11	102.51	+2.51
Pre-announced	102.51	+2.51
Final	102.51	+2.51

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold 100 oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	

**COFFEE C**

Commodity	Price	Change
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	

**COCA**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**COTTON**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**ORANGE JUICE**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**N.Y. SILVER**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold 100 oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	

**COFFEE C**

Commodity	Price	Change
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	

**COCA**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**COTTON**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**ORANGE JUICE**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**N.Y. SILVER**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold 100 oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	

**COFFEE C**

Commodity	Price	Change
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	

**COCA**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**COTTON**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**ORANGE JUICE**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**N.Y. SILVER**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold 100 oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	

**COFFEE C**

Commodity	Price	Change
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	
Arabica 100 lbs.	1.35	
Robusta 100 lbs.	1.35	

**COCA**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**COTTON**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**ORANGE JUICE**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	
100 lbs.	1.35	

**N.Y. SILVER**

Commodity	Price	Change
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	
100 oz.	1.35	

**NEW YORK FUTURES**

Commodity	Price	Change
Gold 100 oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	
Gold N.Y. oz.	157.30	

## London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

High Low Close Previous

(Mid-Asked) (Close)

Oct. 11, 1977

SUGAR

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

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Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

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Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Dec. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Mar. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Jun. 11.00 10.75 10.50 10.25

Sep.



## Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 11

1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1
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[illegible]

1977- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	%E	Sits	High Low	Close	Prev	Close
H							
2 1/2	Haicopd		2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
15 1/2	12 Hain	72	8	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
13 1/2	10 Harbin	72	5	6 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
16 1/2	10 Harsco	60	9	1	5	5	
5 1/2	30 Hansford		2	5	5	5	
2 1/2	18 Harland	48	11	4	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
13 1/2	10 Hart	40	11	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
2 1/2	30 Hartman	40	7	43	10 1/2	10 1/2	
11 1/2	10 Harvey	30	5	5	5	5	1 1/2
4 1/2	10 Hasbanc	30	22	2	2	2	
11 1/2	70 Haslam	40	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
9 1/2	60 HealthCh	30	12	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	
10	24 Healy	60	12	11	11	11	
2 1/2	14 Heilbrunn	50	4	1	1	1	
11 1/2	4 Heintz	50	4	11	2 1/2	2 1/2	
6 1/2	4 Heintz	50	4	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4	5 Hiesher		3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
5 1/2	5 Hillman	44	6	8	8	8	
10 1/2	10 Hillman	44	6	3	3	3	
8 1/2	40 HolyCo	15	11	4	7 1/2	7 1/2	
25 1/2	20 Home	15	4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
28	22 Home	15	9	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	
7 1/2	30 HornHar		22	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
10 1/2	10 Host	40	11	3	3	3	
16 1/2	114 Host	44	19	22	22	22	
5 1/2	4 HoutRou	30	5	4	4	4	
10 1/2	10 Howell	50	5	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
19 1/2	12 Hov	40	14	19	19	19	
30 1/2	22 Huestis		1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
29 1/2	20 Huestis		1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
7 1/2	4 HudanG	50	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
39 1/2	30 Huf	15	8	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	
13 1/2	30 Huf	15	8	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
4 1/2	30 Huf	15	8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
37 1/2	14 Huf	80	12	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
3	3 Hysco		1	3	3	3	
I							
6 1/2	4 IFS Ind	10	6	14	2 1/2	2 1/2	
7 1/2	5 IAC	30	5	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	
10 1/2	5 IAC	30	5	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	
23 1/2	10 ImcoCh	22	9	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	
13 1/2	10 Impreg	30	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
13 1/2	10 Ind	30	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
18	10 IndIA	30	9	60	18	18	
15 1/2	10 Ind	30	2	56 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
10 1/2	10 Ind	30	2	56 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
2 1/2	10 Inolex		1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
15 1/2	10 Inolex		1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
13 1/2	6 Inrasp	25	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
15 1/2	10 Inrasp	25	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
4 1/2	22 IntbkInk	15	8	3	3	3	
2 1/2	10 IntdScv		3	2	2	2	
10 1/2	10 IntdScv		3	2	2	2	
8 1/2	4 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
11 1/2	10 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
2 1/2	15 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
29 1/2	11 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
12 1/2	10 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
12 1/2	10 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
25 1/2	10 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
3	3 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
14 1/2	10 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
28	22 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
7 1/2	30 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
6 1/2	30 IntProfr	50	4	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	
J							
7 1/2	5/2 Jaczyn	40	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	
15 1/2	104 Jaczyn	40	1	19	11 1/2	11 1/2	
8 1/2	30 Jaczyn	40	1	19	11 1/2	11 1/2	
3 1/2	30 Jaczyn	40	1	11	4 1/2	4 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
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4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn	40	1	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4 1/2	20 Jaczyn						

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**This machine communicates  
50 words per minute across oceans  
at less than 1½ cents per word.**



**And also listens, reacts, sympathizes,  
charms, persuades, pleads, cajoles, apologizes,  
needles, soothes, explores, informs, explains  
and does whatever else it takes to solve the  
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**F** **ISTITUTO FINANZIARIO  
INDUSTRIALE - Società per Azioni**  
Head Office: via Marconi 25, Turin, Italy

Capital Stock Lire 48,000,000,000 fully paid  
in Tribunal Registry No. 327, File 2370/27

## Notice of annual general meeting

Assembly will be held in Turin, at the offices of SAI - Società Assicuratrice Industriale S.p.A., Corso Galileo Galilei 12, on Tuesday October 27, 1977 at 10.30 a.m. and in case of a second meeting on Friday November 25, 1977 at the same place and time, for consideration of the following matters:

- Financial statements as of June 30, 1977 and related resolutions.

order to participate at the annual general meeting, holders of ordinary (voting) shares and holders of preferential (non-voting) shares are required to deposit their stock certificates, at least five clear days prior to the meeting, at the corporate office in Turin via Marengo 25, or at the following financial institutions:

nea Commerciale Italiana, Banca C. Smeinhaußen & C., Banca America e d'Italia, Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia, Banca Lombarda di Depositi e Conti Correnti, Banca Mobiliare Comense, Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Popolare di Novara, Banca Subalpina, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Banco di Roma, Banco di Santo Spirito, Banco di Teramo, Banco di Venezia, Banco di Venezia e di Riepaimo delle Provincie Lombarde, Banco di Venezia e di Riepaimo di Torino, Credito Commerciale Italiano, Credito Italiano, Istituto Bancario Italiano, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte di Paschi di Siena;

as financial statements and reports of the board of directors  
of the board of statutory auditors are available for inspection  
by shareholders at the corporate office from October 12, 1977  
during office hours.

<b>European Gold Markets</b>	<b>Eurocurrency Interests</b>
Oct. 11, 1977	German
Open Close H.C.	Dollars Mark

	Open	Close	Net	Open	Close	Net		
London	156.50	156.85	-0.30	1 M	64½	64½	3½	3½
Zurich	156.025	156.075	-0.25	2 M	64½	7½	3½	3½
Paris (12.5 kilo)	159.72	159.99	+0.61	3 M	7½	7½	3½	3½
U.S. dollars per ounce.				6 M	7½	7½	3½	4
				1 Y	7½	7½	4	4½

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currency)

<b>Amsterdam</b>	BASF	153.20	DeBeer D	2.92
	Bayer	140.70	Decca Rec	5.30
		81.20	Distillery	1.84

ALBERT	26.90	Com Gut	2.8	Unop	4.94
MEYER HEINZ	97.70	Darm	352	ES Inc	2.19
ALGERHOLZ	26.90	Darm	139	ES Inc	2.19
AMROBACH	67.50	Darm	364	FriedGen	477.25
ANDER RUD	75	Darm	241	3KES	2.91
BAUER	26.90	Darm	139	Guen G	2.9
BOHNER	107.50	Hochst	45.30	Guen G	2.10
BRUNNEN	117.50	Hochst	369	Gr Un St	2.10
CHLUM-AM-1	26.90	Hochst	171	Hawker-Say	1.86
CHLUM-AM-2	26.90	Hochst	171	Hawker-Say	1.86
CHLUM-AM-3	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-4	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-5	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-6	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-7	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-8	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-9	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-10	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-11	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-12	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-13	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-14	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-15	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-16	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-17	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-18	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-19	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-20	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-21	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-22	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-23	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-24	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-25	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-26	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-27	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-28	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-29	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-30	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-31	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-32	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-33	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-34	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-35	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-36	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-37	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-38	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-39	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-40	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-41	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-42	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-43	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-44	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-45	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-46	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-47	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-48	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-49	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-50	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-51	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-52	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-53	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-54	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	110.20
CHLUM-AM-55	116.90	Hochst	116.90	Hawker-Say	1

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Unit	Rating
H-1H	N/A
Sp-2H	—
H-2H	—
H-2H	—
H-2H	—

Wilson

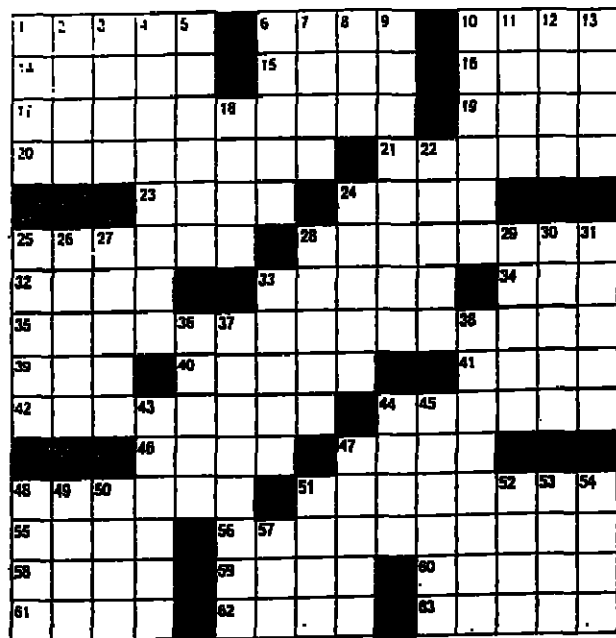
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Paris	289
liquide	57.19
hair*	318.25
aine	468
group	1,395
L'air	170
lancine	224
	98.98
	257
	101.30
co	401
il	70.35
es:	690
Bu*	29
artin	414
-HEAR	1,530
inst	184.50
ast	91
	25.85
rrays	41.99
ler	104.98
ect	262.96
outine	54
or	25.60
abain	127.10
	216
mican	625
nson	188
	22.40



## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



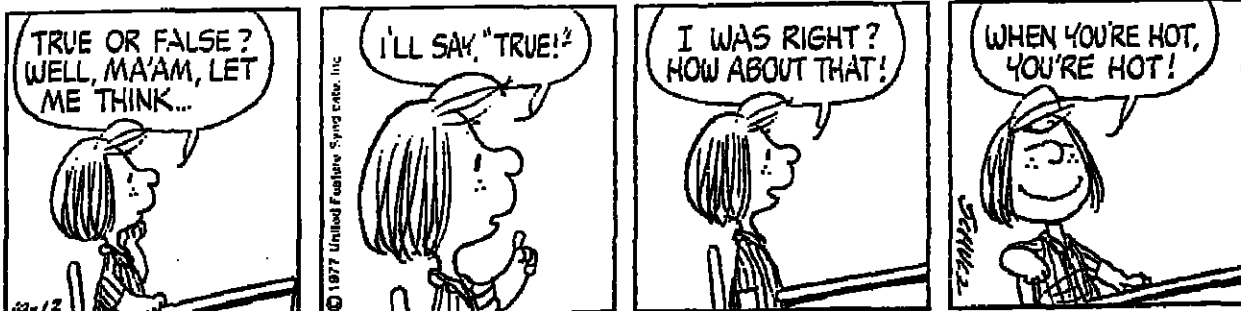
- ACROSS**
- 1 Picorial riddle
  - 6 Use a No. 8 iron
  - 10 Gluck of operatic fame
  - 14 "I want to set the world..."
  - 15 Chatty Barrett
  - 16 Slaughter
  - 17 These may cause applause or a flapping of jaws
  - 19 Hit with a hard blow
  - 20 Very involved
  - 21 "Rug" on a pate
  - 23 Has the snuffles
  - 24 Pans' partner
  - 25 Kind of clerk or card
  - 26 Annual event in Boston
  - 32 "Rule Britannia" composer
  - 33 Hairy
  - 34 Chemical suffix
  - 35 Post-holiday sigh, a la Roth?
  - 39 Wine: Comb.
  - 40 Salad vegetables
  - 41 "— fit night."
  - 42 Unstable
  - 43 Clocks or devilish
  - 46 Rhine tributary
  - 47 Rimbaud's forte
  - 48 Investor's concern
- DOWN**
- 1 What a funambulist takes
  - 2 She wrote "The Salamander" (1977)
  - 3 "China"
  - 4 Removed from power
  - 5 Rod for surveying
  - 6 "— and Whispers"
  - 7 Dr. J.'s target
  - 8 Hostelry
  - 9 Idyllic
  - 10 Change with the times
  - 11 Fold
  - 12 Relative of a knot
  - 13 Prior: Prefix
  - 18 What some busses do
  - 22 Hokkaido port
  - 34 — Verdes Estates, Calif. town
  - 25 Statesman in Henry VIII's day
  - 26 Maine college town
  - 27 Town gossip
  - 28 Roasted potato
  - 29 "How use doth breed a — in a man!"
  - 30 1963 U.S. men's singles champ
  - 31 Hobbed
  - 32 Gripe
  - 33 Dim
  - 36 Dim
  - 37 Miss something sorely
  - 38 Mahaux classic: 1937
  - 43 Van man
  - 44 Word with grinder or packer
  - 45 Lely or Peale
  - 47 Outspoken
  - 48 Large crucifix
  - 49 Hence
  - 50 Plant of the arum family
  - 51 Poison or curse
  - 52 Judah's son (Gen. 38:4)
  - 53 Dinner for Dobbin
  - 54 He painted "Twittering Machine"
  - 57 Potential swimmers

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	Cloudy	MAINE	4	Clear
ALASKA	17	Clear	MICHIGAN	17	Clear
ARIZONA	22	Clear	MINNESOTA	17	Clear
ARKANSAS	22	Clear	MISSISSIPPI	17	Clear
CALIFORNIA	22	Clear	MISSOURI	17	Clear
CANADA	22	Clear	MONTANA	17	Clear
COLORADO	17	Overcast	NEBRASKA	17	Clear
CONNECTICUT	17	Overcast	NEVADA	17	Clear
DELAWARE	17	Overcast	NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	Clear
FLORIDA	17	Overcast	NEW JERSEY	17	Clear
GEORGIA	17	Overcast	NEW MEXICO	17	Clear
ILLINOIS	17	Overcast	NEW YORK	17	Clear
INDIANA	17	Overcast	NORTH CAROLINA	17	Clear
IOWA	17	Overcast	NORTH DAKOTA	17	Clear
KANSAS	17	Overcast	OHIO	17	Clear
KENTUCKY	17	Overcast	OKLAHOMA	17	Clear
LACHIN	17	Overcast	OREGON	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	PENNSYLVANIA	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	RHODE ISLAND	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	SOUTH CAROLINA	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	SOUTH DAKOTA	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	TENNESSEE	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	TEXAS	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	UTAH	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	VIRGINIA	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	WASHINGTON	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	WEST VIRGINIA	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	WISCONSIN	17	Clear
LARK	17	Overcast	WYOMING	17	Clear

1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



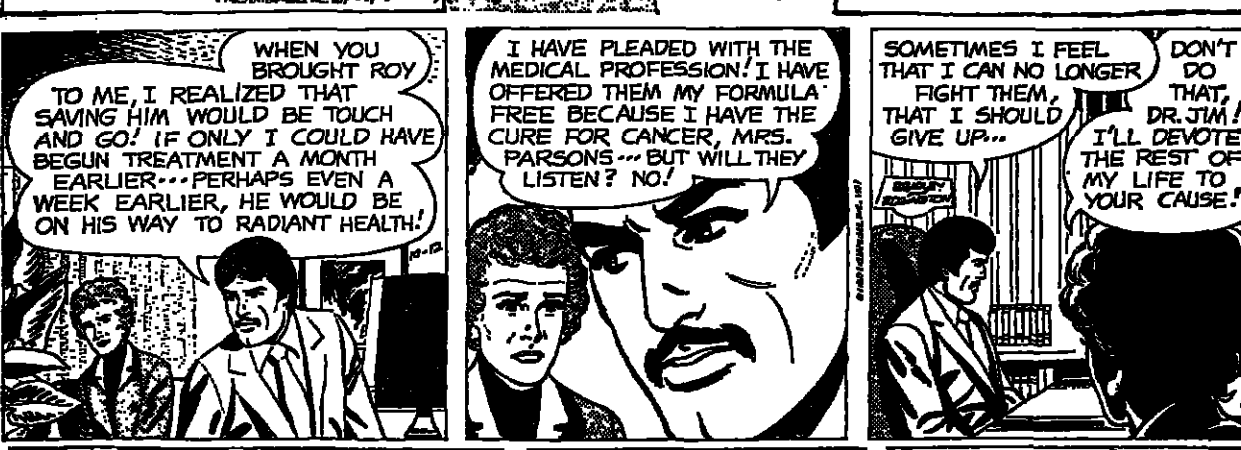
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## REX MORGAN M.D.

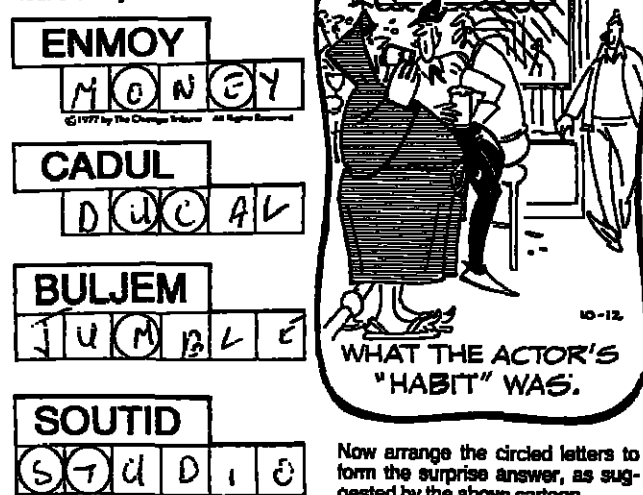


## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A **COSTUME**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANLY, WAGER, SCRIBE, MOSAIC

Answer: What all the girls liked most about the handsome bachelor—HE WAS SINGLE!

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Printed in Great Britain.

## BOOKS

## THE ICE AGE

By Margaret Drabble. Alfred A. Knopf. 295 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MAYBE Tom Callender, a minor character in Margaret Drabble's eighth novel, is right: "Something has gone wrong with the laws of chance." Certainly it would be more comforting to think so than to have to live with the perception of a major character, Alison Murray: "She glimpsed for a moment, in the dark night, a primitive world so shocking, so uncanny, that she shivered and froze. A world where the will was potent, not important; where it made, indeed, bad choices and killed others by them, killed them, deformed them, destroyed them."

Anyway, in the mid-1970s, England is in trouble: "A huge icy list, with large cold fingers, was squeezing and chilling the people of Britain, that great and puissant nation, slowing down their blood, locking them into immobility, fixing them in a solid stasis, like fish in a frozen river: There they all were in their large houses and their small houses, with their first mortgages and their second mortgages, in their rented flats and council flats and basement bed-sits and their caravans: Stuck, congealed, among possessions, in attitudes, in achievements they had hoped, next month, to shed and with which they were condemned to live. The flow had ceased to flow, the ball had stopped rolling: the game of musical chairs was over. 'Rex ne va plus,' the croupier had shouted."

"The Ice Age" is about property and blame. The property is England itself—land, houses, prisons, history, a gasometer and a cathedral. The property is also marriage, children, emotions, in such commodities, the characters speculate. They gamble. They use up their credit. Who is to blame? It is as if they sit blank on the stage at the end of the last act, waiting for the curtain to fall, and the nation must somehow go on without them.

Anthony Keating, father of four, wants to live with Alison Murray, mother of two. To that end he purchases an old house, High Road, in the north of England, the very antithesis of the blind windowless slabs, the shopping centers and developments in which he has specialized as a real estate operator. Before he and Alison can settle in, the bottom falls out of the money market. Anthony has a heart attack and Alison must go off to a country much like Albania, where her older daughter has been arrested for causing a fatal highway accident.

At that, Anthony and Alison are more fortunate than most of those near them. Also younger daughter, for whom, abandoned a promising career the theater, has cerebral palsy. Anthony's mentor, Len Winbank, is in prison for a swindle. Max Friedman, senselessly murdered in an I-bombing, which also costs saintly wife a leg. A pregnant squatter in Anthony's Low house is rushed to the hospital only to die giving birth to a heroin addict. And so on. Wordsworth pointed out, Mr. should have been there: A man, bankrupt England in "manners, virtue, freedom power."

As people in "The Ice Age" go about reconsidering their selves, there is much to be learned. Margaret Drabble writes off less and persuasively of the things of urban decay stasis, like fish in a frozen river: The flow had ceased to flow, the ball had stopped rolling: the game of musical chairs was over. "Rex ne va plus," the croupier had shouted."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

On the diagramed deal South landed in an excellent slam contract with only 24 high-card points in the combined hands. With first-round controls in all four suits, North was headed for slam once his partner bid two diamonds. But his partner bid three diamonds, and the slam was out of the question. Then two rounds of trumps, another club ruff, not a as it happens, would permit to be end-played by the a low spade.

An opening heart lead had defeated the slam. minor-suit lead would have been fatal to South though there is a way to:

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the spade seven.

North (D)

♠ A Q 9 5 3

♥ A 7 6 5

♦ A 5 2

♣ A 3 2

West

♠ 7 6 4

♥ 10 7

♦ Q 7 6 5 4 3

♣ A 3 2

East

♠ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♥ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♦ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♣ K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2



# Sutton Faces Gullett the World Series

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The world will gather its eyes on the sport of baseball tonight for the first time in 10 years when the New York Yankees and Los Angeles Dodgers open the 74th season for all the remaining

of the 26 teams that will meet at Yankee Stadium tonight and on the following days. The Yankees and Dodgers are the only two teams that have won the World Series in the last 10 years.

He meant shares in the purse, which could average \$25,000 for every player, coach and manager on the winning side. But beyond the prize money, especially in this era of well-heeled free agents and their business agents, the Yankees and Dodgers will be contending for the title of "world champion," a title monopolized the last two years by the Cincinnati Reds.

"I am not sure that I will be 100 per cent effective," conceded Gullett, who suffered from a sore left shoulder last year while pitching for the Reds and again this year for the Yankees. "But I definitely feel I am ready to pitch."

"As of right now, it is Gullett," said Billy Martin, the manager of the Yankees, still red-eyed from his team's rousing three-run rally in the ninth inning Sunday night against the Kansas City Royals.

**Dodgers Favored**  
The betting forecast, according to Hahn's Club of Nevada, made the Dodgers 5-to-6 favorites to win the first game and 10-to-13 to win the series.

"I hope we win so that we can dispel all those things they've been saying about us all year," said Reggie Jackson, whose five-year contract guarantees him nearly \$3 million. "They've been saying that Jackson disrupted the club, that Martin can't win the big ones, that George Steinbrenner has interfered and that money has messed up this team."

"This will be the first time in 14 years that the teams have grappled in a World Series, but they are no strangers. Before the Dodgers left Brooklyn in 1955, they played the Yankees seven times in the series (and lost six times). In Los Angeles, though, their luck took a stunning turn for the better: In 1963, they swept the Yankees in four.

**Montreal Once Again the Cream of the NHL**  
This is the first of a two-part series on the National Hockey League. The second article will appear tomorrow.

upon to give visitors trouble in sunny Los Angeles. The team lost an important directive force in Bob Pulford and may falter, who hit under coach Ron Stewart, who had a brief stint in New York with the Rangers before being replaced by John Ferguson. But considering the competition in the division, the Kings should be able to claim a second-place ribbon. Warning: Beware of Washington.

**Washington Capitals**  
The Capitals lost Ron Low, a free-agent goalie, to Detroit. But look what they got in compensation: Ted Lindsay, the Red Wings' unsuspicious new general manager. Wait, McKee, Detroit's leading scorer the last two seasons, Lindsay had not been informed of his long stint attached to Low and parted sadly with McKee.

The Capitals meanwhile signed Gary (Sutcliffe) Smith, a free-agent goalie from Minnesota, to work with Bernie Wolfe. After a long legal hassle they also cornered their top draft pick, Robert Picard, who was all set to play defense for Quebec in the World Hockey Association but was made to play a paper he had signed earlier with Washington. The Capitals' greatest asset of course is Tom McVie, the coach who plays military marches in the dressing room and whose practices are harder than some games. The playoff format should help the Capitals pose a threat to many teams in the league, but they probably will not make the playoffs until next season.

**Pittsburgh Penguins**  
Coach John Wilson may be able to get more out of his boy Pierre Larouche after handling him well in the world championships in Vienna, but the new coach doesn't have enough material with which to work on this tired, patchwork club.

**Detroit Red Wings**  
"Aggressive Hockey Is Back in Town" about the red letters on Ted Lindsay's commissioned T-shirts. But fists alone do not win hockey games anymore and this team, featuring types like Steve Burbano, will top the league only in penalty minutes this season.

The biggest puzzle is Bobby Krumm, who comes to the Red Wings after two years of preaching peace and arduous hockey as coach of the Winnipeg Jets.

**Adams Division**  
The Bruins should have an easier time riding down the division title again this season. Suddenly general manager Harry Sinden is a very popular man.

**Boston Bruins**  
The Bruins should have an easier time riding down the division title again this season. Suddenly general manager Harry Sinden is a very popular man.

**Los Angeles Kings**  
Rogie Vachon neatly goal and Marcel Dionne picks into the opposite Kings have to be counted



THE HIGH HARD ONE—Don Sutton pitching for Dodgers.

## Sutton Believes in Running And in Often-Suspect Pitch

By Red Smith

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 (NYT)—The promise of rain was in the air and a breeze out of the east was freshening when Don Sutton left the Dodgers' hotel here Saturday and set off at a run across the grassy areas and the parking lot near Veterans Stadium.

Sutton will pitch the opening game of the World Series and he was out getting ready the way he prepares for all assignments—by putting a few more miles on the legs that have carried him through 13 baseball seasons.

All of them have been successful seasons and some have been brilliant, for Sutton has assets not necessarily included in the equipment of every contemporary. He has a lively intelligence, superb physical condition and the ability to make a baseball in flight defy the laws of physics. To do so, his critics insist, he also violates the laws of baseball, yet in his dozen summers in the majors no opponent and no umpire has caught him using a saw, sandpaper, spit or a cutting tool to indicate, slice, abrade or otherwise alter the ball's horseshoe jacket.

**The Hitters' Belief**  
It is an article of faith among batters that Sutton's pitches are made unpredictably devious by wind resistance against a surface that he has roughened surreptitiously and illegally. When he started the second playoff game last Wednesday night, the Phillies demanded that the umpire examine the ball before Sutton's first pitch.

After that game, when asked what he would have done if the umpires had frisked him, he displayed a paper they would have found in his pocket. It was a character reference inked in block letters as follows:

"To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have inspected Don Sutton and found him to be pure, innocent, and totally free of illegal materials. (Or else he is Houdini)." Certified by:

At the bottom were dotted lines for the umpire's signature and the date.

So much for his trade secrets and wit.

**Best in Baseball**  
As to his devotion to physical culture, Preston Gomez, the coach, says he is the best-conditioned pitcher in baseball. Sutton runs every day, not only in the outfield during pregame practice but for several hours before that.

He likes to get away from spectators and run in solitude where he can think pure thoughts. On days when he is scheduled to pitch he skips rope instead of running. "All my pitchers run," manager Tommy Lasorda says. "Not like Sutton, who does 10 or 12 miles but they run enough so they're always in shape. This summer Tommy John had a little arm trouble and missed one turn, and Burt Hooton missed one for the same reason. Outside of those two, not one of my five starters missed a turn in 193 games."

"Running is as important to a pitcher as it is to a fighter. If the fighter's legs get tired, his guard begins to come down and that's when he gets the hell beat out of him. With a pitcher, he begins to get his pitches up where they tee off on him, unless he's a Sandy Koufax with so much power he can throw the hard high stuff past them."

"I jogged for seven years, myself, up to this year. You know what the jogging had done for America? Now when you have a fatal heart attack, you're in good shape."

**Lois of Curtis**  
For an athlete, Sutton makes a deceptively mild first impression. He has small, pockish features framed by a Harpo Marx mass of blond curls. Because he keeps himself trained down to fiddling fitness, he looks lighter than 185 pounds and a trifle below 6-foot-1, though those are his registered figures.

Although a bachelor's degree in economics is still part of his plan for the future, he may be the most widely educated native of Clio, Ala., for he has attended Tufts High in Pensacola, Fla., Gulf Coast Junior College, the University of Southern California and Whitliff College.

His 7-1 conquest of the Phillies last Wednesday was his fourth victory in four postseason starts. Winning 14 games and losing 8 during the summer, he brought his record to 190-144 over 12 seasons in Los Angeles.

## Namath Intercepted 4 Times

# Bears' Passes Upset Rams, 24-23

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Bob Avellini completed three touchdown passes, two for 70 and 72 yards to James Scott, and Walter Payton rushed for more than 100 yards for the third time in four games last night to lead the Chicago Bears to an upset 24-23 victory over the Los Angeles Rams in a National Football League game.

Avellini, a third-year man, dominated a personal battle with the Rams' veteran quarterback Joe Namath.

The Bears were leading by 8 points when Namath left the game with a minute and 48 seconds remaining. Pat Haden relieved the 24-year-old Namath after he had taken a severe blow to the chest and Haden threw the Rams' only touchdown pass. It went to wide receiver Dwight Scales with 27 seconds remaining.

Namath came out bombing and set up three field goals by Rafael Septien and a two-yard touchdown plunge by Lawrence McCutcheon for a 16-14 lead at halftime.

**Four Interceptions**  
But the Bears' defensive pressure got to him—he was intercepted four times—and the Rams were blanked for all but those 27 seconds of the last 30 minutes.

At the finish Namath was being manhandled by the charging Bears, flattened before releasing the ball, sacked twice. He was a sorrowful figure on his last play, sandwiched between linebacker Raymond Bryant and defensive tackle Jim Osborne.

Namath completed only 8 of 23 passes in the first half, 16 of 40 at the end, for 203 yards.

Avellini wound up with 11 completions on 17 attempts, did a better job of avoiding sacks with

much less protection and had but one interception as he accounted for 210 yards with his arm and ran for 32 yards on 6 carries.

**Many Penalties**  
He had to rise above 15 penalties against the Bears, totaling 114 yards.

The Bears made four turnovers—three fumbles and a pass interception—and the Rams scored after three of them.

Septien kicked a 22-yard field goal for the Rams' first points. Isiah Robertson intercepted Avellini's pass and returned it 20 yards to the Bears' 15, before a 29-yard field goal by Septien. On the Bears' next possession, Payton fumbled and Robertson recovered on the Ram 46, leading to a 2-yard touchdown plunge by

McCutcheon to end a 54-yard drive.

The Bears came back to take a 14-13 lead on Avellini's passes to Scott, but fell behind at the half after Steve Schubert fumbled a punt and Cullen Bryant recovered on the Chicago 34. A penalty carried Los Angeles to the Chicago 12 before Septien booted his third field goal of the game, 24 yards, to give the Rams their halftime advantage.

Payton, the National Conference's leading rusher with 458 yards, gained 132 yards in 24 carries to pass the 100-yard margin for the 12th time in his career and the third time in four games this season.

McCutcheon, fourth in the conference, picked up 92 yards in 22 carries.

**The Soccer Scene**  
Even if England surpasses its target, its aspiration rests on Finland's drawing, at least, in Turin. The chances of that are not quite hopeless. Finland drew 0-0 in Italy two years ago, and recently held West Germany to a single score. If Italian morale has been undermined in Berlin, fantasy might become reality.

**Revenge Motive**  
It's doubtful, however, if lightning will strike in the same place for Northern Ireland against the Netherlands. Last year, the Irish held Cruyff and Co., 2-2, in Rotterdam, with George Best in superb form. Best will play in Belfast, Cruyff probably will not—but unless the atmosphere of Northern Ireland unnerves the Dutch, the embarrassment of Rotterdam will be wiped out.

We are left with two matches between equal protagonists, each of whom erupted unpleasantly in earlier meetings this year. Ireland, in Dublin, will seek revenge against Bulgaria for a 2-1 defeat in which players of each side were sent off. The Irish are well enough organized by a former Leeds midfielder, general John Giles, to reverse that defeat, but France remains favorite in the group.

Finally, in East Germany, Austria needs only a draw to qualify. The Austrians are vexed that a strangely disallowed goal against East Germany in Vienna last month robbed them of a victory and with slightly the better of two disciplined and safety-first sides, should reach Argentina.

They won't be as formidable or as pleasing to the eye as the West Germans, but unless Brazil or Argentina strikes form that has not lately been evident, no one will. Thank goodness, again, for the entertaining attitude the West Germans displayed in Berlin; the game needs it badly.

**Soccer Subsidy**  
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Argentine government will provide about \$410 million to help finance the soccer World Cup finals scheduled here next year.

**Eyes on Liverpool**  
The attention will be at its fiercest tomorrow when Wales clashes with Scotland and East Germany takes on Austria. The hope and despair, and traces of fantasy that have lasted awfully long into the qualifying stages, involve matches tomorrow between Luxembourg and England, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, and Ireland and Bulgaria. On Saturday, a Finnish side that is winning respect beyond its historical

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Baltimore	4	0	0	1.000	21	62	1	0	0
New England	3	2	0	.600	106	71	1	0	0
N.Y. Jets	3	2	0	.600	50	88	1	0	0
Buffalo	2	2	0	.500	39	39	1	0	0
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Houston	3	1	0	.750	70	47	1	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	.500	72	67	1	0	0
Cincinnati	2	2	0	.500	55	64	1	0	0
Cleveland	2	2	0	.500	67	54	1	0	0
AFC Standings									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Dallas	3	1	0	.750	110	62	1	0	0
Washington	3	1	0	.750	61	40	1	0	0
Philadelphia	2	2	0	.500	54	50	1	0	0
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	59	104	1	0	0
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0	.250	54	113	1	0	0
NFC Standings									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Minnesota	3	1	0	.750	52	33	1	0	0
Detroit	2	2	0	.500	77	81	1	0	0
Green Bay	2	2	0	.500	48	72	1	0	0
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	.250	10	15	1	0	0
AFC Standings									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	47	19	1	0	0
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	55	85	1	0	0
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	81	85	1	0	0
San Fran.	0	4	0	.000	29	27	1	0	0
NFC Standings									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
N.Y. Jets	3	1	0	.750	110	62	1	0	0
Oakland	2	2	0	.500	77	81	1	0	0
New England	3	1	0	.750	61	40	1	0	0
Philadelphia	2	2	0	.500	54	50	1	0	0
San Diego	1	3	0	.250	54	74	1	0	0
Seattle	1	3	0	.250	54	74	1	0	0
St. Louis	1	3	0	.250	54	74	1	0	0
Tampa Bay	1	3	0	.250	10	15	1	0	0
Washington	3	1	0	.750	61	40	1	0	0
Weekend's Record	Chicago 24, Los Angeles 23.								

## UPI College Poll

The United Press International board of college football poll, 30 teams after the fifth week of the college football season, with first-place votes and record in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Michigan (11) (5-0)	287
2. Texas (10) (4-0)	283
3. Colorado (10) (5-0)	280
4. Alabama (4-1)	230
5. Ohio St. (4-1)	218
6. Oklahoma (4-1)	214
7. Southern Cal. (4-1)	194
8. Arkansas (4-0)	145
9. Nebraska (4-1)	124
10. Penn State (4-1)	124
11. Louisiana State (3-1)	114
12. Notre Dame (3-1)	111
13. (tie) Notre Dame (3-1)	111
14. Texas A & M (3-1)	9
15. (tie) Wisconsin (5-0)	9
16. Houston (3-1)	9
17. (tie) Texas Tech (5-1)	3
18. (tie) Brigham Young (5-1)	3
19. North Carolina St. (5-1)	3

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 30 and national championship consideration by the UPI board. Teams on probation for 1977 are Kentucky, Michigan State, Redlands (Calif.), Western State (Colo.).

## AP College Poll

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Michigan (44)	1,180
2. Texas (13)	1,100
3. Colorado (11)	775
4. Alabama	763
5. Ohio St. (1)	733
6. Oklahoma	658
7. Oklahoma	657
8. Arkansas	478
9. Nebraska	471
10. Penn St.	394
11. Notre Dame	319
12. Kentucky (4-1)	184
13. Texas A & M	160
14. Wisconsin	144
15. Texas Tech	92
16. Louisiana St.	77
17. Pittsburgh	52
18. Florida	32
19. Bowdoin	28
20. California	19

## German Soccer Coach Fined for Coaching

GEISENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Oct. 11 (UPI).—A disciplinary court of the West German Soccer Federation imposed a 1,000-mark (\$435) fine today on Friedel Rauch, coach of the Schalke 04 first-division soccer team.

The panel found Rauch guilty of frequently leaving his bench to shout orders at his team from the fringes of the pitch. Referees reported the acts to the federation.

## European TV, Lake Placid Still Disagree

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (AP).—An agreement between the organizers of the 1980 winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y., and the European Broadcasting Union for televising the games throughout Europe is still "a long way off," an EBU spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Lake Placid group had agreed to "come down a little" from the \$10 million it originally requested for television rights. The broadcasting group agreed to "pay slightly more" than the \$1.2 million it first offered.

## The Soccer Scene

## West Germany Sends an Offensive Message

By Rob Hughes

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (HT).—We are right into the eye of an international soccer storm. And, for once in this acrimonious season, the best and the worst of it are being felt on the field of play.

The storm was preceded by an absolute paradise in Berlin last Saturday when West Germany, the world champion, performed with mature and riveting technical mastery to win, 2-1, against an Italian team that itself played near the heights of match control.

The Germans delivered a heartening message: Whoever wants to relieve them of their world crown will have to outscore them. A simple and obvious maxim? Perhaps, but one that the defensive years of football almost obliterated.

**Kalk's Lesson**  
That West Germany intends to trade goals was demonstrated from the start by young Manfred Kalk, who leans even more toward attack than did his predecessor, Franz Beckenbauer.

Kalk, with a marvelously timed volley, scored the first goal and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, a dashing and persistent winger, tormented Italy before hitting the second.

It was Rainer Bonhof, a midfield player who bursts onto the flanks like a pedigree winger, whose world class forays most reflected the style and culture engrained in West German play. The team will, rest assured, be immensely difficult to dethrone in Argentina.

Yet others must try, and are trying now, to qualify for the opportunity. Throughout Europe and across Africa, Asia and South America this week vital games are being contested. Nowhere will the mastery of the Germans be surpassed, but tomorrow and Saturday the air will be full of attrition, of hope and despair... even of fantasy.

**Eyes on Liverpool**  
The attention will be at its fiercest tomorrow when Wales clashes with Scotland and East Germany takes on Austria. The hope and despair, and traces of fantasy that have lasted awfully long into the qualifying stages, involve matches tomorrow between Luxembourg and England, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, and Ireland and Bulgaria. On Saturday, a Finnish side that is winning respect beyond its historical

place in the game goes to Turin to try to defeat Italy.

Depending on whether you like good football, or would settle for a titanic, trench-like battle, Liverpool might be the place to be tomorrow. It is there—an English ground because none in Wales can safely contain enough customers who want to see it—that the Welsh and the Scots fight (and fight is the word) to see which emerges as probably the only representative of Britain.

Vaclav Jizek, the manager of Czechoslovakia, whose team has been soundly beaten by both, assesses the match like this: "Wales does not have great players, but they are the best team in the U.K. Scotland is opposite: They have artists, but not always do they play as a team."

Jizek was talking before Scotland virtually fouled his own stars and virtually kicked them out of the competition. The brutal tactics of that night, and the capacity to return in kind by Wales, suggest a match that, the national captains openly agree, could spill into physical uproar.

Former Scots keeper Jim Cruickshank grimly predicts: "The ball won't leave the center-circle for the first 20 minutes, and there'll be bodies lying either side." Charming. When the combatants finish talking, the match—which on form Scotland would win—could, I believe, go Wales's way.

**Much Desire**  
Why? Anyone who knows Wales's skipper, Terry Yorath, and manager, the Englishman Mike Smith, knows how deeply they want to win, how they desire the only chance of a World Cup final. That desire could overcome even the injuries of their sometimes brilliant winger, Leighton James, and reliable defenders, Malcolm Page and Ian Evans.

And one other pointer suggested to me from within the Scots' camp is that whereas Scotland has quality, some of those same

Argentina needs only a draw to qualify. The Austrians are vexed that a strangely disallowed goal against East Germany in Vienna last month robbed them of a victory and with slightly the better of two disciplined and safety-first sides, should reach Argentina.

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